

Brewer at about day evening, was a serious blaze in the Centre street. The fire department arrived at the scene at once, but they were unable to save the contents of the store, including the damage to the building. The loss will amount to \$2,500.

The fire caught in the cellar of the building, and spread to the main floor. The fire department arrived at the scene at once, but they were unable to save the contents of the store, including the damage to the building. The loss will amount to \$2,500.

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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1895.

No. 39.

Maine Farmer.

The rain fall has been too light the past month for the early potato crop in this State. The potatoes are small and yield consequently light. A large amount of water in the soil is needed while the tubers are growing in order for them to make good size.

The American Creamery, Chicago, offers some scathing criticism of the dairy schools connected with some of the State colleges on account of the incompetency of teachers. We trust due care will be exercised that none of this shall apply to Orono. None other than the best are good enough for such places.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College has been stocking up their new barn with cattle. This time they have been to North Dakota for their stock, presumably with the view of getting beyond the bounds of animal diseases. For an animal of their purchase was ever before in a barn.

A good object lesson can be learned by allowing an uncovered pan of water to remain over night in a newly painted room. In the morning, if you taste the water, you will imagine that turpentine has been put into it, so much of the odor will it have absorbed. Now, milk absorbs things much more readily than water, which at once explains the cause of the often unaccounted-for flavors in butter and cheese.

It is now generally accepted that the butter fat in milk is the best measure we have of the comparative value of milk from different herds for cheese making. Thus of two samples of milk, one testing four per cent. butter fat and the other three per cent., the latter will make but three-fourths as much cheese as the richer milk. This is not absolutely mathematically accurate, but approximates closely to it. At any rate, it is much nearer correct than to pool the two kinds of milk by weight as is now done at most, if not all, the factories making cheese in the State. The Babcock test should be in use at all cheese factories.

Dr. Frank S. Billings, now of Worcester, Mass., one of the most eminent pathologists and investigators of animal diseases in the country, has the following to say in regard to dangerous milk: "As the dangers of transmission between diseased and healthy individuals have been exaggerated, so have the dangers from the consumption of beef, and especially of milk, from tuberculous cattle. The danger does exist, but it is so small as to bear no comparison to that from milk kept in unclean vessels and handled as it is handled by cheap dealers. Where one child acquires tuberculosis by consuming milk from a tuberculous cow, a hundred thousand die of summer diarrhoea from milk contaminated with ordinary ferment germs."

LESSONS FROM THE HAY FIELD.

Sometimes a lesson is more forcibly forced to attention immediately after an experience with the work, than would have been possible in any attempt at instruction before actual contact with it. Time, although the hay is in the barns, it may not be out of place to refer to this time to some things learned in the hay field, and further confirmed by the experience just passed through.

With every farmer paying out money for help on the farm, it is just as important with him, as it is with the manufacturer in his line of work, to see to it that all cost be kept down to the lowest practicable figure. Hay is selling low, and likely to continue. Hence it must not cost too much to harvest it. This matter of reducing cost we surprise ourselves every year.

One lesson is that before a certain stage of maturity of growth, (not ripeness), it costs heavily in labor to cure all, or any, coarse strawed grass or clover. Cut at the immature stage it is almost impossible, by outdoor exposure, to so dry it that it will keep in perfect condition. Then, further, when finally properly dried there is but little weight or substance left. The fact is, that at this stage the plant is most watery, and when this is dried out, if one can be so fortunate as to do it, there is very little left. The dry material we are after, and which gives it value, is not yet organized. It takes to extreme cost of curing there is added a lack of value, and the two combined make this extra early cut hay a comparatively expensive material.

On the other hand, and this is another lesson repeated anew the present season, it is surprising with how little of labor that coarse grasses and clovers can be cured for housing, after they have arrived at their stage of full and perfect growth. In public lectures we have many times tried to enforce this point upon the attention of farmers. We refer to it here on account of the further confirmation from added experience. Of our crop this year there were some fifteen acres of clover. Many writers lay out very elaborate and altogether too expensive methods of what they term "curing" clover hay. Our theory of keeping down the cost does not admit of such an expenditure of labor, nor is it

necessary in order to have it keep well in store, as we have repeatedly proved in our experience.

Our practice with one field of this new grass will show what was done with the whole. It was mixed clover and the grasses, very tall and rank growth, and an immense yield. A day was selected on clearing weather, when it was quite certain there would be a favorable time for drying it. As soon as the water was dried off the machine was put in and the whole mowed down in the middle of the day. With a lively team and a six foot cut this is a small matter soon over. In this way it was left for the sun and the wind to do the making. The next day at eleven o'clock the rake was put on to it while the hay was hot from the noon sun. This substantially stirs it all up. In this shape, hot all through, it is surprising what an hour's time will do for it. Sharp after dinner the teams were set to loading from the windrow and drawing to the barn. Lively work soon puts a large amount in storage. No other work whatever was laid upon it. We moved it and carted it—the sun made it.

This hay was made all that was needed in order for it to keep. It is not necessary that the stalks of clover be so dried out that they will break and crumble in handling. It is not necessary that it be bunched and left to "cure" for days. We copy in another column, from the *Breeder's Gazette*, recommendations from different authorities (?) in regard to making clover hay, in which it will be seen that practices still widely differ, and that all hay makers have not yet got out of the expensive ruts of the past. Think of these things, and choose that which accomplishes the work at least cost.

FODDER CROPS.

There is no difficulty in growing all the fodder crops needed on the farm when one goes about it in a systematic manner with that end in view. We have just completed the housing of one of the best hay crops ever harvested on the farm. These loaded barns of hay have been secured without any remarkable effort or special outlay on our part for this particular kind of a farm crop. It comes from home made manures, and in a rotation that involves frequent plowing and considerable of it, and leaves little room for "old fields" and their ever accompaniment of light grass. The system is simple, lays no special demands on scientific knowledge, draws but lightly on capital, and is easily applicable to any farmer on a large scale or small who has the disposition to get up and go at it. This great hay crop is to be followed in a few days with broad acres of oats, stout, even and heavy with well filled grain, and which will in due time, furnish still more fodder both in the grain and the straw. Then still later on will come the broad fields of ripened corn, now standing rank and strong, that at the final harvest will add its double quota of grain and stalk to still swell the bounty of its fodder crops of the farm for the year. The limit to what can be done in this way seems never to be reached. Larger barns required for the storage, more cattle to consume the fodder, and more manure with which to grow still more bountiful crops. Plenty of fodder is the key note to successful farming.

MARKETING LIVE HOGS.

Our Brighton market reports have shown from week to week the present summer, that the practice is gaining somewhat in this State of selling the fattened hogs alive to be taken to the Boston market. This method of disposing of this kind of stock has much to commend it, and we look to see the practice increase with our pork growers. Vermont has long marketed much of her pork in this way and is still doing it to a much larger extent than has yet been done in this State. Two weeks ago, the receipts from that State were upwards of a thousand.

At Brighton there is always a market ready for the hogs, at whatever time of year they may be ready for the market. Our home market for dressed hogs substantially closes the first of May and does not open again till the first of October. This leaves us without a market for five months, and the stock on hand, however fat, must be carried by the feeder till the market will take it. The Boston market will take it at any time when the feeder wishes to sell. Often times this is a great advantage.

Fat hogs will shrink in dressing from twenty to twenty-five pounds to the hundred, live weight, according to the fatness and the make up of the hog. Thus, knowing the dressed weight value of hogs at market, it is an easy matter to figure out what buyers should pay live weight. Pork raisers will do well to look into this method of marketing their hogs.

DAIRY GRANULES.

This thing of making butter by samples and the multiplication table, is giving dangerous liberty to the fallen angels who still inhabit this earth and make money by selling tested cows. My notion is that we had better go slow, but all the same there is no reason why the associa-

tion of stations should not do something to make tests uniform.—L. S. Hardin in *Jersey Bulletin*.

HOW TO DRY CLOVER—WHO IS RIGHT?

We have often dwelt on the importance of economizing labor in the process of drying hay. As applied to clover there are still some left whom it seems hard to get away from old and expensive methods. A correspondent contributes some of the differing views to the *Breeder's Gazette* which we reproduce for comparison with the practice as set forth in the editorial columns of this issue, leaving them to judge where the economy of labor comes in. That time is money in haying time is as true to-day as in the days of Franklin.

Now comes C. P. Goodrich in *Prairie Farmer*. His first sentence has the ring of authority and positiveness: "Good clover hay cannot be made in one day, nor two days. I know that some men do, by using the tedder several times, get their clover hay the next day after it is mowed, and sometimes the same day. They think it is dry enough, at least it has been scratched round enough to knock off most of the leaves, but the thick stems contain so much juice, if the clover is cut when it ought to be, that it heats in the mow or stack and is poor hay."

Unfortunately this testimony is too largely imaginative. The testimony of Dewitt and the writer is that the hay made in one day was good, bright and fragrant, and retained the heads and leaves better than when left in the field longer. He then tells how he makes clover hay, but does not say he ever tried to take advantage of the good weather and make good hay in one day. That we may do justice we quote him in full: "I will tell the way I have practiced for some years, and if clover hay is made that way it is much superior to any other kind of hay, especially for milch cows. I begin cutting when the dew is on, or it is just as well, or better, to cut late the afternoon before. Just after noon, if it is good drying weather, I go to work with the horse rake. It needs a good, strong rake with such green clover, for it is only wilted, and much of the under side is almost as green and fresh as ever, but in dumping the rake it is known bottom side up, so that the greenest is on top. About 4 o'clock I commence to pile it up in small cocks. I take five swaths, piling two on each side of the middle one. As it has not been spread by the tedder, each one can be taken up at a forkful and the five piled right top of each other, making a small, sharp pile, small at the bottom. I do not use my tedder, usually, unless there should come a rain while the clover lies in the swath. Then I use it to stir it up, so as to get the water out.

"I leave the hay in the cock two or three days, till it has heated up and sweat considerably. Then it is spread out a little, by taking off each forkful as it was put on, and turning it over, leave it for two or three hours to air; then it is hauled into the barn. Such hay seems very damp when it is put in, and I have had old farmers say when they saw me hauling it in that such damp hay, they knew, would heat and spoil, but it always comes out bright and in the finest condition, and the cows do splendidly on it." It seems that clover hay, unless it is very ripe or is dried to a crisp and spoiled in the field, has got to heat and sweat somewhere, and if done, or partially done, in the cock then it will not heat to any injurious degree in the mow. Many of the best farmers and some who make a large amount of clover hay make it in this way, and besides, they use hay caps of common sheeting to cover the hay cocks with. This prevents any possibility of damage by rain after the hay is put up. I have never used hay caps yet, though those who have used them say it pays. But after all, if hay is cooked up green, as I have said, it will shed rain pretty well, it packs down so solidly. Still, I know the surest way to have perfect hay is to use the caps."

—The annual town fair in Washington will be held Oct. 1st, 2d and 3d.



GARCELON—TWO-YEAR-OLD BY GEMARE 134; DAM A NATIVE MAINE MARE. OWNED BY J. S. SANBORN, ELMWOOD FARM, LEWISTON JUNCTION.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.
PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS BY THE USE OF INDIVIDUAL STALLS.

BY GEORGE N. KINNEL, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

A great deal is being written and spoken and done in regard to the problem we have before us in dealing with and suppressing the disease tuberculosis among our dairy animals. The wisdom and necessity of some definite and radical course of action is admitted by every one who has taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the most ordinary features of the nature and prevalence of the malady. That it has existed among our cattle for a long time we know, and like a fire gathering strength as it spreads we know that of late years the disease has gained gigantic proportions, and is rapidly undermining and ruining the largest herds of our finest and most valuable stock.

In this Commonwealth the past year has witnessed the inauguration of a campaign of extermination of the diseased animals, and so far as the work has progressed it has received the endorsement of a large majority of our citizens. So far so good. It is a first essential step towards our goal. But after all it is only one step. Of itself it is but a temporizing measure and gives us no assurance of hope of being even an approximately final settlement of the difficulty. Affected animals are by no means the only source from which healthy ones contract the disease. We still have a constant supply from the diseased human subject against whom no quarantine restrictions have yet been devised. With a continuance of our present system of housing stock and attending to them, if all the tuberculous animals in the State were killed and buried to-morrow, it would not be more than a few years before we would again have an appreciable amount of tuberculosis, and in a few years more that we would find ourselves in practically the same predicament we are in to-day.

In order to be successful, the war against tuberculosis must be waged along the whole line; and until stock owners can come to realize the necessity of keeping their cows under entirely different conditions than at present obtained, and until the medical profession can educate the public mind to an appreciation of the necessity of applying to diseased persons a degree of quarantine at least approximately equal to that enforced against diseased cows, there will be tuberculosis and to spare, both among cows and among people.

In the suppression of this disease there are three essential points to be borne in mind: 1st. That we shall have reliable facilities for recognizing the disease. 2d. That we shall have the power to slaughter diseased animals when discovered. These two points we can dismiss with a word. Our facilities for diagnosis are all but perfect. In tuberculin we have a test harmless to healthy animals, and as regards diseased ones not only wonderfully but fearfully exact. The power of slaughter we already have, nor need we fear it will ever be withdrawn.

But there is a third feature more important, far reaching and practical than all the rest, a feature which as yet has hardly received recognition, far less the adoption of any adequate provisions for its correction, viz: the eradication of those conditions which make tuberculosis possible, or rather I should say those conditions which make the continuance of the disease an absolute certainty.

Of all the various much-talked-of causes of tuberculosis, whether they be hereditary predisposition, system of breeding, heavy feeding, forced milking, filth, bad drainage or any of the many which can be mentioned, there is not to my mind one or half a dozen put together which in any way approach in harmfulness the injury which is caused by the almost universal system which obtains in the arrangement of the ordinary cow stall. It would baffle the ingenuity of man to contrive a system which would be better calculated to ensure the spreading of a contagious pulmonary disease. There the creatures stand shackled side by side and cheek to cheek, anchored to one spot week in, week out, month after month, breathing and rebreathing the same air, coughing and expectorating into each other's faces. What wonder that we have tuberculosis in our herds, and what marvel that it spreads?

It has been proved time and again that once the disease gains a foothold in a herd, it will progress as rapidly in the cleanest and best ventilated barns as it will in the dirtiest and least cared for. I do not wish to be understood as decrying the necessity for cleanliness and ample cubic space, but I do claim that their importance is altogether secondary to another requirement which is hardly ever observed, viz: the necessity of some extent isolating the individuals of a herd from each other.

It is a common saying that tuberculosis is a highly contagious disease. I question the statement very much. My experience leads me to believe that its range of infection is very limited indeed, probably not more than a few feet at the most. For instance, the spread of the disease among animals kept out of doors is practically unknown, or in other words diseased and healthy animals can herd together in the same pasture with comparative impunity. But further let me illustrate what I say by giving what has been a common experience with me in testing diseased herds with tuberculin. Let us suppose we have a herd of seventy-five cows in which the disease has been in existence four or five years, and let us suppose that twenty or twenty-five of these animals are diseased. We do not find the diseased subjects sprinkled promiscuously through the herd, here one and there one. No, we find them in clumps and batches, here four or five standing side by side, and there eight or ten stalls further along, another batch of four or five more with an occasional isolated case between.

But let us go further and examine the members of each batch individually. On post mortem examination we find that almost invariably there is in each batch one animal in which the disease is very much more advanced than any of the rest, and the lesions of much longer standing. Is it not reasonable to say that the case of long standing is the animal from which the other members of the group received their infection? But the breath and infection from this creature were circulating all over the stable in common with the breath of all the other animals in it. If the disease is so far-reaching and infectious, why is it that it did not more generally affect the other members of the herd, and why so especially those in the immediate vicinity of the animal worst affected? Of course in a herd where the disease is of very long standing and great extent, as for instance when eighty or ninety per cent. are diseased, and where healthy animals are the exception, this patchy, clumpy feature cannot be recognized.

In September, 1894, at a meeting of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held in Budapest, Pro-

fessor Bang, of the Veterinary College in Copenhagen, read a paper giving the result of an experiment made at the instance and expense of the Danish government, by which he demonstrated that the spread of tuberculosis in a stable could be prevented by such a simple device as the erection of a board partition between the diseased and the healthy animals. And it was not an experiment on a small scale, either. The herd consisted of two hundred and eight cows of the red Danish breed, besides bulls, heifers and calves. By the tuberculin test it was found that 80 per cent. of the cows, forty per cent. of the bulls, and forty per cent. of the heifers and calves were diseased. After a careful disinfection, the diseased and the presumably healthy animals were put at opposite ends of the stable, and a wooden partition erected between them. This was done in 1892, and since then the healthy part of the herd has been tested every six months—in all four times. By the second test ten per cent. reacted, and were at once put with the originally diseased part of the herd; six months later they were again tested, and only one animal in one hundred and seven reacted, while six months later the test revealed only two animals in one hundred and twenty-two suspected of tuberculosis. The calves from the diseased cows were, as soon as born, taken and put with the healthy part of the herd. The milk from the diseased cows was used for rearing the calves, but before being fed to them it was heated to a temperature of 65° centigrade. He concludes by saying:

"It therefore seems to me to be demonstrated that it is possible to rear a healthy herd on a farm where there is an infected herd, the two being separated by a wooden partition, and that this will prove successful even when the calves from diseased cows are reared."

Professor Bang thinks the reason that ten per cent. among the presumably healthy animals were six months later found to be diseased, was because the separation between the two portions of the stable must have been incomplete. I am inclined to think that in this he is probably in error. In all likelihood the animals were diseased at the time of the first test, but required a second test to develop the reaction. Among diseased cattle there are always some that do not react to a first test, and the number which do not react is very nearly eight per cent. Consequently the fact that he found a number more on the second and third tests is readily understood, and in no way invalidates the fact that a wooden partition is enough to limit the spread of the disease in a herd.

Why cannot this system be carried to greater length and applied all round? Why not separate each cow from her neighbors by a partition running direct from the floor to the ceiling, or in other words have an individual stall for each animal? Over each cow's head let there be a ventilating shaft at least eighteen inches square. These shafts could be so arranged that every four or six of them would run together into a common shaft to be carried up through the roof.

It may be argued that the isolation thus obtained would be very incomplete; that the poison laden breath from a diseased subject could still pass back from the creature's head round the ends of the stall and up into the stalls of the adjoining animals. Very true, but the chances of its doing so, and the extent to which it would do so are immeasurably lessened by the presence of the partitions and the ventilators, and besides in a stall of ordinary depth, before it could reach the next cow's head it would have to pass a distance of at least ten feet, and this as we have seen is probably

further than the disease germ can be carried free in the air and retain its potency.

My first ideas of this system of construction were obtained from examining a cow stable on the farm of Mr. John Sloane of Lenox. This stable measured seventy feet in length, fourteen in breadth and was seven feet from floor to ceiling. It was divided into fourteen stalls. This gives a total capacity of 9800 cubic feet, and after making allowance for partitions approximately 480 cubic feet per animal. Not a very large allowance surely. The stalls were so arranged that each animal was shut off from direct communication with those on either side by partitions consisting of double thicknesses of matched boards running right up to the ceiling. The stalls were also boarded up in front, but running the entire length of the row and on a level with the cow's heads were folding doors which opened downward into the driveway of the main barn and through these doors the animals were fed. There were no special provisions for ventilation, and the floor being of wood and old, could not be kept more than moderately clean. And yet this herd, although it had been exposed to contagion, was by the tuberculin test found to be healthy. The history of it is both interesting and instructive. The fourteen animals kept in this stable had been owned on the place for several years. All of the summer and fall of 1894 they went in the same pasture and in the same yards with six other cows which were brought from the State of New York. It was subsequently found that the herd from which the six cows came was a perfect hot bed of tuberculosis. Consequently in January of this year Mr. Sloane had the entire herd tested with full doses of tuberculin. Every one of the six new cows reacted, but not one of the original fourteen. On slaughter, five of these six cows were found extensively diseased, two of them being extremely bad. One of these two worst cases was a cow which had been exhibited and taken a first premium at the World's Fair, and must have been far gone with the disease at the time of her exhibition.

This feature of having individual stalls for individual animals, ought, in the construction of a stable, to take precedence over every other consideration. While the plan I have suggested is open to criticism on the ground of not being complete enough, yet is probably as complete as is practicable, is an immense improvement over any other system in general use, and has to be recommended it, the facts that it can be applied to any of the stables at present in existence, and that at a comparatively trifling cost.

In regard to the matters of cubic space, ventilation, light and drainage, there seems to be among stock owners no clear conception of what is fit and necessary. The whole matter seems to be in a state of fog and chaos, and the good features which are occasionally met with seem to be more the result of chance and whim than of well directed and intelligent plan.

The Board of Health regulations of the city of Boston, as applied to dairies, require the allowance of 1000 cubic feet per animal. Dr. Parker of Haverhill found from examination of twelve dairies in the vicinity of Boston that the average cubic space per cow was 322 cubic feet, and this may be taken as a fair average of the cow stables throughout the State.

Of course the amount of cubic space necessary varies very much with the effectiveness of the means of ventilation, but even with the best ventilating facilities it is never advisable to allow less than 800 cubic feet per cow, and the allowance of two or four hundred more would, if erring at all, be doing so on the safe side.

In arranging for ventilation, the features to be provided are a sufficient opening overhead to let heated foul air out, a sufficient opening underneath to admit cold, pure air, and allowing the laws of specific gravity to do the rest. A shaft eighteen inches square over each stall will be sufficient for the first requirement. The best way to admit the fresh air is by the medium of large pipes laid underneath the floor, open at both ends outside the building, and communicating with the interior of the stable by means of upright pipes set on at regular intervals, running up through and projecting an inch and a half above the level of the floor. For a stable containing, say fifteen animals, the underground pipe shall be three feet in diameter and should bear four upright pipes, each two feet in diameter, covered with a suitable grating. The openings should occur in the floor behind the rows of stalls. This ensures a constant supply of fresh, cool air and does away with the danger of the much dreaded draught. The projection of the upright pipes above the floor prevents them acting as drainage mediums, and the size of the underground conduct enables a person to pass through and make a periodical cleansing.

The consideration of light is also an important one. It is an ascertained fact that the bacillus of tuberculosis when exposed for a few hours to direct sunlight dies, and it is also true, moderate light, while not killing the bacillus will

[CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.]

Maine Farmer.

FAIRS TO OCCUR.

Androscoggin Agricultural Society—At Livermore Falls, August 20th, 21st, and 22nd.
Baldwin and Sebago Lake View Park Association—At Sebago, Oct. 8th, 9th and 10th.
Buxton and Hollis Agricultural Society—At Buxton, Sept. 3d, 4th and 5th.
Cumberland County Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Narragansett Park, Gorham, Sept. 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th.
East Somerset Agricultural Society—At Hartland, Sept. 10th and 11th.
East Edgemoor Farmers' Club—At East Edgemoor, Oct. 1st and 2nd.
Eastern State Fair—At Maplewood Park, Bangor, August 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd.
Franklin County Agricultural Society—At Farmington, Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th.
Kennebec Agricultural Society—At Readfield, Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th.
Hancock County Fair Association—At Wyman Park, Ellsworth, Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th.
Maine State Pomological Society—At the State Agricultural Society, Lewiston.
Maine State Agricultural Society—On their grounds at Lewiston, Sept. 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th.
New England Fair—On Rigby Park, Portland, August 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, Sept. 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
North Arundel Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Presque Isle, Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th.
North Cumberland Agricultural Society—At Harrison, Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th.
North Washington County Agricultural Society—At Princeton, Aug. 27th, 28th and 29th.
Penobscot County Agricultural Society—At Old Town, Oct. 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
Ossipee Valley Union Agricultural Association—At Cornish, August 29th, 30th, 31st, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
South County Agricultural Society—At Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th.
Seaboard and Cape Elizabeth Farmers' Association—At Pleasant Hill, Scarborough, Sept. 17th and 18th.
Somerset County Agricultural Society—At Skowhegan, Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th.
Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Joshua, Aug. 28th, 29th and 30th.
Washington County Agricultural Society—At Falmouth, Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th.
(Will the Secretaries of Societies assist us in completing the above list?)

Choice Miscellany.

RECORD-BREAKING.

I never kept a paper up but that in it I see That some one's "broke a record"—and it truly seems to me
"Tis very strange the world is not of records Quite better!"
They've broken up so many that there's hardly any left.
For instance, 't'other morning, in the Every-day Kaseo,
I read: "The warmest tenth of June that ever mortal knew."
"Twas ninety-nine at five o'clock, and Mr. Dunn dole state
Last year at five o'clock that day 'twas only ninety-eight."
Next day another record went: "We learn from Mr. Dunn
That yesterday was cooler than June 'seventy-six."
Which beats the June cold record undisturbed for all these years.
At four p. m. 'twas twenty-eight, and froze our farmers' ears."
And all the ocean steamers that pretend to be O. K.
Are breaking records all the time, some seconds every day.
They break 'em running north or south, and yeg east or west.
At smashing records seemer never seem to take a rest.
And horses trot old records just completely out of sight.
And bikers, too, put miles away, as on their rapid flight.
They split across the country roads from Falmouth to Quebec,
The other day I understand, a biker beat a dog.
And so it goes—all do it—even I've the fever caught,
And try to beat my records—and it's really jolly sport.
I wrote this poem in less time by seconds two or three
Than any verse that heretofore was ever writ by me.
—Harper's Bazar.

A TOUCH OF KINDNESS.

The Tramp's Humane Impulse Brought Him No Reward.
He sat slouchingly upon the end of the park bench, his head hanging listlessly over his breast, says the New York World. There was complete desolation in his attitude. An old hat resembling a piece of "culls" in a rag shop lay on the ground, where it had fallen from his head. On one foot was an old felt slipper and on the other an old riding boot, with the top cut off. His trousers and coat were of a dull, mottled gray that comes from hard wear and dust.
Twice he had been moved on by the "sparrow cop" and he had made his way to a bench that was secluded and shaded by a tree. He had gone to sleep.
In the tree the sparrows hopped and twittered in the shade of the foliage. Suddenly through the branches came a tiny feathering, striving hard to make its tender wings bear up the weight of its body. It failed and fell on the gravelled walk at the old tramp's feet, stunned and breathing with difficulty. Something caused the tramp to open his eyes and they lit on the little sparrow. He looked at it stupidly for a minute, then, drawing his hand across his forehead, he leaned over and picked it up tenderly. He gazed at it in wonder in the way and then glanced up at the branches of the tree, where the mother bird fluttered and chirruped in fright.
He drew the bench a little closer to the tree and climbed upon it. That put him within reach of a lower limb. He laid the little bird carefully on a forked branch and, with a strength surprising in its body, he crept, he drew himself up and sat on the limb. Above him, within reach, he saw a nest. It was tipped over so that he could see in it two downy bits of birds like the one he had. He gently placed the bird he carried in the nest, drew the bench back to the ground, drew the bench back to its original place and turned to go just as "gray place" called to him:
"Come, now, get on. You've been around here long enough!"

A VALUABLE PEBBLE.

The Accidental Good Fortune of a Hunter in India.
Precious stones are still numerous in certain districts of India, and occasionally a fine gem is found by a sportsman or traveler. A young English officer, returning from an unsuccessful hunt on the estate of a petty chief, picked up a stone which lay in his path, and idly threw it against a rock. It broke in a dozen pieces and out fell a brilliant pebble. The Englishman picked it up, looked at it, and was about to throw it away, but changed his mind. "I'll keep it," said he, "as a memento of a day's hunt when I didn't shoot so much as a rat." Some days later, in Bombay, while having his watch repaired, he showed the stone to the jeweler, and asked its worth. "I'll give you twenty pounds for it," said the jeweler, after a careful examination. Had he offered a shilling he might have been told to take the stone and keep the shilling, but the offer of twenty pounds aroused the officer's suspicions, so he responded, with a laugh: "I dare say you would give me that and a trifle more, but I'm going to take it to England." He did so, and sold his "pebble" in London for £15,000.

CIGARS IN BOTTLES.

A Queer Fad Which Is Growing in Popularity Among Smokers.
"Come and crack a cigar with me" promises to be as popular a form of salutation between friends as that in which the invitation is extended to enjoy a moiety of a bottle of champagne. And the cigar has the obvious advantage of the liquor in the matter of price. Cigar dealers say the new style of putting up cigars in bottles is taking hold among smokers immensely. One reason there is not a larger sale of this class of goods is that many of the manufacturers of the best-known brands have not adopted it yet, going on the theory, probably, that the reputation of their product is sufficiently established to keep it at the front without incurring the added trouble and expense of putting it up in glass bottles. The idea of bottling cigars is not new, says the Chicago Tribune, although the present application of it is. It really originated with a prominent Cuban cigar-maker twenty years ago. The Cubans are like the Americans, or, to be historically accurate, the Americans are like the Cubans—since we got our best cigars and other ideas of how they should be smoked from the islanders—in that they prefer to smoke their cigars while they are fresh. Age, according to this view, produces in effect a result directly opposite to its effect on wine, and it was in order to preserve the aroma of the subtle weed that this Cuban used to seal up some of his choicest cigars in glass cases. There were three cigars in the case, or rather bottle. The end of the bottle was softened by holding it in a flame and then bent over and hermetically sealed while in this condition. This device was too expensive for popular adoption, and the average American smoker took his cigars and bottled until recently, when the old idea was taken up and modified so as to be practical and of general application. Each specimen of the higher priced cigars has a tube all to itself. This tube is plugged up with a cork, and the cork is made impervious to air by a coating of paraffine wax, so that when the smoker unrolls his purchase he finds the cigars precisely the same condition as when it left the hands of the cigar-maker. Some small cigars, of about the size of a lead pencil, are put up in bunches and bottled. Careful cigar dealers have always kept moistened sponges in their show cases, but, unless considerable skill is exercised, this is liable to make the cigars too damp, and even to produce mold. The problem of the cigar-maker is to keep the cigars in the glass industry when bottling becomes generally may be judged from the fact that the number of cigars consumed annually in this country reaches the astonishing total of five billion.

GETTING A NAVY CHEAPLY.

Cash and Certain Monopolies Offered by Portugal to Shipbuilders.
Of all strange proposals made lately to the builders of ships the strangest is that of Portugal, which desires to have a modern navy, but desires to get it on the lowest possible terms, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The government intends to ask shipbuilders how many vessels of a stated type they will supply annually for twenty years or less for an annual payment of about five hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, plus certain advantages in the way of monopolies. American, British, French and German builders of the first class are to be asked to bid, and the successful tenderer will be that firm giving the most in the least time and for the shortest period of monopoly. First, a yard is to be built at Lisbon and the government ship-building plant closed. The new firm will get the machinery and also the staff and operatives. Nothing is said about foreign workmen, but, since the government hopes to educate the people in shipbuilding, it expects native labor to be employed. Machinery, material and fuel will be admitted to the establishment free of duty.
The new plant will have a monopoly of repairing vessels, not only in Portugal, but also in her colonies, Azores, Cape Verde and Angola, no other new establishments being permitted, although existing small works will continue. The new vessels which it is hoped to get for the annual payment of five hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars are all of rather unusual construction. The cruisers are to be of wood and copper sheathed, of forty-two hundred tons displacement, twenty-three knots speed, with a protective deck and a steaming radius of ten thousand miles at ten knots. The new colonial gunboats of two hundred and eighty-nine tons and river gunboats of forty tons. This seems a pretty good navy for about eleven million two hundred and thirty dollars, but there are some of the companies will find that the twenty-year use of a well-located shipyard with modern tools is an inducement worth considering.

TO PRONOUNCE ENGLISH.

Boston Considered by some a Safe Criterion to Go By.
Prof. Morrison Caldwell presents an able argument for the southern pronunciation of English. "Correct pronunciation," he says, "is a criterion of culture. To southerners the culture of the proper pronunciation of many English words is a problem of perplexity, by reason of the fact that southern pronunciation does not follow the standard universally accepted in the north. Many southerners have adopted the usage of Boston, believing that it is the standard of English pronunciation in both England and America. When we consider the causes that have contributed to this misapprehension it is somewhat surprising that many more have not been induced to drop Webster's dictionary and the most spelling-books teach the child that he must pronounce Alabama as though it were written Alabama, but some geography makers are not so arrogant as to assume to change the pronunciation of words local to the south. It has been the mis-

fortune of the south that both the great dictionaries of America in the past were edited by men whose vocal chords were attuned to the cold vowels of the north. They attempted to nationalize a pronunciation prevailing in one section of the country, but they have not succeeded, because they essayed an impossible task. The education of southerners in northern schools or by northern teachers has not been without effect in developing a dissatisfaction with our southern pronunciation; nor has the northern resident failed to become a factor in the change of the past decade, but by far the most potent cause of this surrender of our southern speech on the part of some of our most cultured people has been the publication of popular novels, wherein the language of the southerner is given with a peculiar spelling, to show the southern indifference to Italian s's, trilled r's and nasal ng's, which seem to constitute a holy trinity for the adoration of these authors who bow the knee to Boston, apparently oblivious of the fact that they are caricaturing the usage of the best educated society of London. It will be charitable to suppose that these critics of southern speech have been misled by that ancient error that southern pronunciation owes its peculiarity to ignorance and association with negroes."—Mid-Continent Magazine.

THE LARGEST LENS.

The Splendid Achievement of an American Manufacturer.
The Clark has accomplished what has long been regarded as an impossible thing, and one which no European manufacturer of lenses could be induced to attempt. The highest power yet achieved is to be reached when the lens is of more than three feet across the face. No one but this American manufacturer ever thought of exceeding the twenty-six-inch lenses which are in use at several observatories on both continents, one at the naval observatory at Washington, through which Mr. Hall discovered the long-sought satellites of Mars and many other things. The highest power was supposed to be reached when the lens in California was put up with a thirty-six-inch lens. The difficulties to be met in the production of a perfectly clear lens of great size are so many that the European observers who have wanted anything above the twenty-six-inch lens have had to take the reflecting telescope, which has a concave mirror. It requires, of course, a much larger reflecting telescope to get the same amount of light and the same magnitude of object.
The making of this forty-one and a half-inch lens, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, is regarded as the crowning work of Mr. Alvan Clark's life. It is probable no larger lens will ever be made. Under existing conditions a larger telescope than the Yerkes—the telescope of the Chicago university observatory for which the lens is made—would be of no great value. To increase the magnifying power is at the same time to increase the obstructions to clear vision. When the object is magnified the atmospheric agitation is increased to such a degree that distinctness is virtually sacrificed when the object glass is larger than forty-one and a half inches. It is doubtful if the Yerkes will be as much more useful than the Lick. Some day it may be possible to remove the obstacles to clearness in the case of a powerful lens, though the only reason for suggesting it is that Prof. Tyndall was able to construct a glass by which the blue of the atmosphere was dissipated by looking through a deep space. If the Yerkes glass answers expectations it will enable an experienced observer to catch occasional glimpses of the Mars canals, which, though drawn firmly on the Vatican maps, are vague and wavering and almost imaginary through any glass. They can be seen at all only by the trained observer. The great telescope will be most useful for the study of double stars, which is now a matter of special interest to many observers.

WHISKERS AND WIND.

A Further Contribution to the Literature of an Interesting Affinity.
"That fellow," said the man with the ginger beard, as the smooth-shaven neighbor passed by; "that fellow, when he knew him in Kansas, he was a set of cut trimmings that would discount Peffer." And he lost 'em in the funniest way."
"Got 'em shaved off?" asked the grocer, trying to be sarcastic.
"Muck to the surprise of the man from Potato creek, the man with the ginger beard replied.
"That just the way. Exactly."
When the man with the ginger beard had enjoyed the grocer's surprise, he continued:
"Course, he didn't have to have 'em shaved off, but after the way they took to actin' he allowed that was the best thing he could do. You see, he was a cyclone come across his place. He seen 'er a-comin' an' by the time he got the cow and the dog and his wife an' children in the cyclone pit they was so little room that he had to leave his head stickin' out. Purty soon along comes ol' Si—"
"Ol' Si who?" asked the grocer.
"It might have been ol' Si Hubbard, but I'm not sure. He was a cyclone come across his place. Well, that there wind took them flamin' whiskers and wrapped 'em round and round his neck, and he died right choked 'im."
"And he 'lowed after that it would be safer to go smooth, I suppose?" asked the man from Potato creek.
"Hardly. Ketch any Kansas man takin' off his whiskers for a such frivolous reason. But the likelihood, or something, had not 'em so that they wouldn't grow no other way than just round and round. I tried to persuade him to leave 'em that way, seein' as how he had the finest neck comforter ever a man had in them whiskers, but he was too durned high-minded, an' 'keeps 'em clean off now."
The man from Potato creek slowly gathered up the two burly sacks that served him as a saddle, put them on his yellow mule, and rode homeward, pondering, pondering.—Indianapolis Journal.

—A Moral Certainty.—Mrs. Winslow
—Are you perfectly sure that there will be no more mourning if you go wadin' in the brook this mornin'?" Kitty (sadly)—"Oh, yes, mother, we are perfectly sure that there will be no more around whether we go wadin' or not."
—Detroit Free Press.

—Let but the public mind once become thoroughly corrupt, and all attempts to secure property, liberty or life, by the means of law, written or unwritten, will be as vain as to put up printed notices in an orchard to keep off cancer-worms.—H. Mann.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

Husband of the New Woman—Don't send me to jail, judge. It will be the ruin of my young wife.
"Judge, how so?"
"She will lose all her ambition, not having any one to work for."

That Tired Feeling
Is a common complaint and it is a dangerous symptom. It means that the system is debilitated because of impure blood, and in this condition it is especially liable to attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this condition, and also for that weakness which prevails at the change of season, climate or life.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the bowels and liver. 25c.
Francis Schlader, who was a shoe-maker in Denver two years ago, is now working in a shoe factory in New Mexico. He travels about the country healing the maimed, the halt and the blind, and will take no money for his cures. At Peralta the other day he restored the sight of Jesus Volquez, who had been blind for some years. Juliana Sedillo, who had not moved her arms for sixteen years, was cured by him, and is now working in the fields. Recently a watch was put on him day and night for eight days, and it was found that he had during that time eaten no food. Such are the stories which honest and truthful people tell of this new Messiah.

Neither calomel nor any other injurious drug is contained in Ayer's Pills. They are composed of the active principles of the best vegetable cathartics, and their use is always attended with marked benefit. For a sluggish liver or for constipation, nothing surpasses Ayer's Pills. "Artemus," he cried hysterically, "I feel that something has come between us."
"Artemus," he said, "it's my tooth brush. It's forever getting down in my vest lining."

From Mrs. J. N. Gammon, 5 Maverick St., E. Boston, Mass.
F. W. KINSMAN & Co.—Gents: I would say to my friends, and all who chance to read this, that I have used your Family Kidney and Bladder Pills for a long time, and consider it a very valuable medicine. It cures when all other remedies fail, and I would cheerfully recommend it to those afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, etc. I have used your Family Kidney and Bladder Pills to send to a friend in Central City, Col.

Dolls and fashion plates are the current fad of the big Sunday papers. What next?
With but little care and no trouble, the beard and moustache can be kept a uniform brown or black color by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers. (See ad.) I don't know what to do with my beard. It's getting gray. He's been a year at the medical college, and still keeps at the foot of his class.

Perrins (promptly)—Make a chiropodist of him.
If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth
Be sure and use that old reliable remedy, Little's Peppermint Cure. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The New York Tribune Fresh-Air Fund is growing steadily, but it has not yet caught up with the needs of the children of the poor.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Kite has gone for Peary. Pretty soon somebody will have to be sent for the Kite.

FRENCH LOSSES IN WAR.
Six Million Men Said to Have Perished in the Wars of the Last Century.

Dr. Lageneau of the French academy of medicine has been making an estimate of the deaths by the wars of France for the past century. He finds, according to the New York Sun, that the civil wars of the end of the eighteenth century and of the republic up to and including the year 1800 cost the lives of more than 2,120,000 Frenchmen. From the year 1801 to Waterloo, when France was fighting Europe in arms, more than 3,150,000 Frenchmen were engaged and nearly 2,000,000 perished. Under the restoration, Louis Philippe, and the second republic, when there were campaigns in Spain, Greece and Algeria, the army included less than 215,000 men, and the loss in battle was only twenty-two per thousand. Even in the brilliant African campaigns the mean annual loss was less than 150 men.
Next came an era of frequent and bloody wars in the Crimea, the war in Italy, the war in China, the war in Mexico, and finally the war with Prussia. Out of rather less than 310,000 French soldiers sent to the Crimea 95,615 perished. Of the 500,000 that took part in the Italian war nearly 100,000 perished. Nearly 1,000 perished in the expedition to China. The medical statistics of the French wars of 1870 have not been published, nor have those of the Mexican undertaking. The effective strength of the French in 1870-71 was 1,400,000 men. The number lost is not positively known, but it is believed that the wars of the second empire cost 1,600,000 lives. Dr. Lageneau estimates that the small wars of the third republic have been fought at a comparatively small cost of human life. He estimates the total loss for the century to have been 6,000,000 of men, mostly young.

HE REMEMBERED.
Dat His Prospective Hostess Got Back at Him Just the Same.

Washington society has been described in so many different ways that people in general have no definitely correct idea of it; but that there are many bright people there is abundantly proved in a little book called "The Show in Washington," in which the following story is given:
Mavroyeni Bey, the young Turkish minister, aspires to be a society leader. A young hostess was issuing verbal invitations to her friends for an informal five-o'clock tea.

The minister, overhearing her, smilingly begged that he might be included in the list, and at the same time called out to his secretary, who entered the room: "Monsieur Effendi, mademoiselle has asked me to take with her at five o'clock to-morrow. Remember the engagement for me."
The following day the party met early in the afternoon at the white house, and, upon seeing his hostess-to-be, he crossed the room, saying: "Is it not this afternoon at five that I am to have the pleasure of taking tea with you?"
"I do not remember," was the response of the young lady. "Ask your secretary."

HOMES OF RIVER PIRATES.

Caves in the Mountain Sides Are Watched with Awe by Longshoremen.
Along the west shore of the Hudson river, between West Point and Esopus, according to the New York World, there are several sidlehill openings that are supposed to lead into big recesses not yet explored. Daring men have made the attempt to discover the interior, but have been frightened into a retreat by all sorts of imaginings.
At Marlborough, Highland and in the famous Storm King mountain, at Cornwall, these rocky openings are watched by longshoremen, who have reason to believe that valuable property is contained therein.

A Cornwall fisherman says he believes that one of these caves, near the foot of Storm King, is the rendezvous of a gang of New York thieves, who receive and dispose of their ill-gotten stock on a strict mercantile basis. He remembers that about the year 1880, he and his father saw a small boat, in which were four men, put ashore at this point. It was an inky black night, and it was not safe for small craft in the wind-tossed water of Cornwall bay.

The fisherman watched the landing and saw the company, who were distinguished by the lanterns they carried, work their way up the mountain side. About twenty minutes after the landing the lights were lost sight of at a point about one hundred feet from the water's edge.

The supposition is that these men entered one of those mercantile caves to make ready for the year's business. No one has ventured near the place, though several hunters say that there is an opening at the spot designated by the Cornwall man. He believed that this cave is the main resort of river pirates and robbers, who plunder in the Hudson river valley, and if so there is considerable danger attending a visitation to the locality.
This site is particularly lonely and deserted. It can be located by passengers on the day boats as they are passing. It is about three hundred feet west of the place where an attempt has been made to quarry stone for crushing, and to reach it one must run the risk of being bitten by the most poisonous snakes.

A BOTTOMLESS PIT.

Exploration of a Peculiar Cave Formation in France.
Among the most remarkable of nature's wonders the subterranean pit at Jean Vaucluse, near Vaucluse, France, which reaches a depth of five hundred and forty feet, while nowhere more than twelve feet wide, has only recently been explored. The French Society of Speleology (cave study) erected a derrick at the mouth of the pit which begins with a funnel fifteen feet wide at the top and tapers down to three feet at a depth of about twenty feet. From here down the crevice in the rock, for such it is, extends vertically, getting wider as it extends deeper, until at a depth of about four hundred and seventy-five feet it is twelve feet wide. At this point the shaft opens into a roomy cave in which just beneath the opening of the vertical pit a thick layer of clay, containing remains of bones, both human and animal, was found. The explorers found no evidence that the place had ever been visited by man, but tradition has it that criminals were thrown into the "bottomless pit," as it was popularly called in the neighborhood, and the remains in the crevice just beneath the shaft tend to corroborate this belief.

The descent made into the shaft was exceedingly difficult; it established the fact that there must be a further cave far below the one now known, but the crevice through which it is accessible is choked up with debris and boulders so that it will be a very difficult matter to penetrate further into the cave than has been reached. The descent to point reached in this crevice is five hundred and ninety-three feet underground. Great quantities of water rush through the shaft at every time there is a storm, still no trace of water was found in the cave explored, which proves that some other subterranean exit must exist.

USES FOR OLD RAILS.

A Great Amount of Barbed-Wire Fencing Is Made of Them.
In speaking of the use of old rails recently, says the Railway Reviewer, an official of the Pennsylvania railroad stated the life of a rail on the Pennsylvania lines west is about eleven years and on the Pennsylvania railroad only nine years. The difference is perhaps due to heavier traffic on the Pennsylvania railroad. The friction of constantly passing wheels over the rails until it must be replaced by a new one. The company pays twenty-four dollars a ton—now twenty-two dollars—and the rails used on that line average eighty-five pounds to the yard. When it has passed its useful stage the rail is replaced.
The old rails that are taken out from time to time are gathered up every month and sold to junk and scrap dealers at twelve dollars a ton. It can readily be seen that the company pays only twelve dollars for the use of rails per ton. The price received from the scrap men is a good figure, when it is known that the rails, when sold, are of no use to the company. Rails are not taken out of the road at a factor along the road at eighteen dollars per ton, where they are used for sidings and answer the purpose quite as well as new rails. There are many uses to which the old rail is put. A great amount of barbed-wire fencing is made of railroad iron and very often the rails are used as foundations for large buildings. There are not many people who know that the Masonic temple in Chicago rests on a foundation of steel rails, layer upon layer, six feet deep.

Very Tender-Hearted.
Mlle. Augustine Brohan, the celebrated French comedienne, who was so humane to all animals, one day at table found a fly caught on her plate. She took it up tenderly with her thumb and finger and called her maid.

"Marie," she said, "take this fly—be careful, now, don't hurt him—and put him outdoors." The girl took the fly and went away, but presently Mlle. Brohan saw her standing near with a troubled expression on her face. "Well, Marie," she said, "did you do as I told you?" "No, mademoiselle, I've got the fly still; I couldn't venture to put him outdoors—it was raining, and he might have taken cold."

Bullet-Proof Floss Silk.
Japan's small losses in men in the battles with the Chinese were due in part to the accidental use of a bullet-proof material. Owing to the severe cold, the soldiers wore a quantity of floss silk under their clothes; this, when they were hit, was found in many cases to have stopped the bullets.

THE POSTAL CONGRESS.

Held Once in Five Years by the Universal Union.

Next Meeting to Take Place in the United States Capital in 1897—Work and Objects of the Association.

The Universal Postal union holds a congress once in five years to determine what changes are needed in regulations governing the handling of international mail. The sixth is to be held in Washington in 1897. The director of the executive committee of the Universal Postal union, says the Philadelphia Times, comes to the United States on invitation of the postmaster general, to make arrangements for the meeting at Washington. The delegates will be entertained in New York as well as in Washington, for in New York they will have the best possible opportunity for examining the American system of handling the foreign mails, which is the most perfect system in the world. It is possible that they will be taken west to see the operations of the postal systems in the other cities—in St. Louis, where the trolley car service originated, in Chicago and Cincinnati.

There are thirty-eight countries in the postal union, and the mail from more than 200,000 local post offices is handled in the international system. The United States alone receives \$2,650,000 for foreign postage each year and pays out less than that sum for the service. The international mail is carried at a profit, while the domestic mail is carried at a loss of \$6,000,000 a year. The fact that there is a profit in handling international mail is the best evidence of good many postal reforms in England. We collect \$250,000 a year from recipients of letters from foreign points which postage has not been prepaid. This is equal to one-tenth of the sum received for prepaid letters. Of the sum received on letters bound outward the United States gets only a share.

Often there is actually a loss to this country in forwarding a letter to a remote point. Every country that sends the letter passes collects toll from us on these letters. On the letters received not fully prepaid we collect double postage, and the entire amount belongs to us. We have no reason, then, to complain of the number of letters which come to us unpaid; yet the double postage is a penalty intended to be a constant reminder to the people of the necessity of preparing postage. In the interest of simplifying the accounts of the postal service, under the convention now in force the nation by which a letter is forwarded pays for each intermediate nation 2 francs per kilo for all mail in transit. This increases materially the cost of forwarding letters to distant points. For instance, a letter to Turkey will cost New York 10 francs, then to Belgium or Holland, Germany, to Austria, to Hungary and then to Turkey. A kilo is two and one-fifth pounds or thirty-five and one-fifth ounces. Although the postal union carries a half-ounce for 5 cents, the average of letter-weight is less than that maximum. The estimates of the postal union are made on a basis of three letters to the ounce. Therefore, 9 francs, or 38.6 cents will carry 100 letters through one intermediate country. On 100 letters to Turkey the United States post office department would pay 38.6 cents to each of the intermediate countries—five in all. This would amount to more than 1 7/8 cents on each letter—a considerable tax, and one which would put "penny postage" on foreign mail quite out of the question. This tax, of course, is supposed to be balanced by other governments on letters set through the United States to Canada, to Mexico and New Zealand.

There will be 150 delegates to the postal congress, and it has been said they will be handsomely entertained during their visit to America two years hence. The form of their entertainment is now under consideration by the post office department.
Long Trip with a Wheelbarrow.
Seventeen years ago, in 1878, Lyman Potter, of New York state, performed the prodigious task of pushing a common "paddy" wheelbarrow across the continent. He started from his home on Dane street, Albany, N. Y., on the morning of April 10, 1878, and arrived in San Francisco on the afternoon of October 5 of the same year, being all most exactly one hundred and seventy-eight days (five hours and three minutes over), in performing the wearisome feat. Potter was a shoemaker, and the trip was the result of a wager made by some friends who believed that such a trip would occupy at least two hundred days. The wager was one thousand dollars, but Potter made the trip in three and five times that sum advertising for different parties along the route. The wheelbarrow was made specially for the use to which it was put and weighed but seventy-five pounds. The distance-traveled by Potter was exactly four thousand eighty-five and three-quarter miles.

An Extraordinary Freak.
A citizen of Tampa, Fla., is the owner of a wonderful curiosity in the shape of a pair of deer's horns in which one of the prongs ends in a startling malformation. Four inches from the place where it branches from the main horn there is a prong suddenly enlarges into a bulbous growth nearly as large as the main prong, and it is in this excrescence that the wonder lies. The bulb is in the form of a hound's head, plainly showing ears, mouth, eyes, etc. It was "taken in the down," and were it otherwise it is impossible that it could be a work of art, owing to the enlargement necessary for the freak.

Easy
To buy, easy to take, easy in effect, are characteristic peculiarities to Hood's Pills.

They are small, tasteless, and purely vegetable. Get it gently but thoroughly and satisfactorily. They do not irritate or inflame the intestine, but leave them in natural, healthy condition. 25 cents.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Corporation of the Augusta Savings Bank, for the choice of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before them, will be held in the Trustees' room of the Bank, on Wednesday, August 7th, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register of the Court of Insolvency, August 7, 1895.

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Never failing
in quality,
in flavor or
weight
is why
B-I
Tobacco
suits
everyone
every time.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Trains in Effect June 23, 1895.
FOR BANGOR: Leave Portland, 11:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 3:10 P. M., 5:10 P. M., 7:10 P. M., 9:10 P. M. Arrive Bangor, 1:20 P. M., 3:40 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 7:40 P. M., 9:40 P. M.
FOR SEBAGO: Leave Portland, 11:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 3:10 P. M., 5:10 P. M., 7:10 P. M., 9:10 P. M. Arrive Sebago, 1:20 P. M., 3:40 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 7:40 P. M., 9:40 P. M.
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FOR SEBAGO: Leave Portland, 11:10 A

Woman's Department.

WHISTLING IN HEAVEN.

You're surprised that I ever should say so, but wait till the reason I've given. Why I say I don't think it very great reason for a woman to whistle in Heaven. Unless she thinks it no very great reason for a woman to whistle in Heaven. Unless she thinks it no very great reason for a woman to whistle in Heaven. Unless she thinks it no very great reason for a woman to whistle in Heaven.

It was late in the autumn of forty. We had come from our far Eastern home just in season to build up a cabin. For the cold of the winter should come, and we lived all the while in our wagon. While bus was clearing the place, and the clearing and building took many days.

So that our heads were scarce sheltered in under its roof, without our store of provisions was almost exhausted. And husband must journey for more. And the nearest place where he could get them.

Was yet such a distance away that I was forced to wait for him to be absent. At least a whole night and a day.

You see we'd but two or three neighbors, and the nearest was more than a mile, and we hadn't found time yet to know them. For we had been busy the while.

And the man who had helped at the raising, and as soon as his money was paid him, had shouldered his axe and was gone. Well, husband just kissed me and started; I could hardly suppress a deep groan at the thought of remaining with baby alone in the wilderness.

For my dear, I was childish and timid, and alone ones might have well feared, and the wild wolf was often heard howling, and savages sometimes appeared.

But when night came with its terrors, to hide every ray of light, I lay in my bed, and I could not sleep. I lay in my bed, and I could not sleep. I lay in my bed, and I could not sleep.

There I knelt until late in the evening, and I suddenly fell in the distance. A sound as of whistling I heard. I started back, terrified, and I saw a man in the distance.

For fear I was an Indian's call, and then very soon I saw a man in the distance. I saw a man in the distance. I saw a man in the distance. I saw a man in the distance.

And when I was sure 'twas a white man, I thought, were he coming for ill, I'd surely approach with more caution. He'd come without warning, and still; and the sound coming nearer and nearer, I took the form of a man, light and gay, and I knew I need not fear him.

From one who could whistle that way, I soon heard footsteps approaching. And came a peculiar dull thump as if some one were heavily striking an axe on the top of a stump.

And then I heard a brief moment, and then a light tap on the door. When I quickly I undid the fastenings. And in came a boy, and before I knew it he was on my shoulder.

For fear that a savage might stray near my path, only need scaling. I started right down the way, and I came in sight of my cabin. And thinking to save my alarm, I hid a time, just to show you I didn't intend any harm.

And so here I am at your service, and I'll be glad to do anything for you. And I'll be glad to do anything for you. And I'll be glad to do anything for you. And I'll be glad to do anything for you.

And I'll be glad to do anything for you. And I'll be glad to do anything for you. And I'll be glad to do anything for you. And I'll be glad to do anything for you. And I'll be glad to do anything for you.

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Walter Baker & Co. Limited.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS

from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Caution: In view of the many imitations of the labels and wrappers on our goods, consumers should make sure that our place of manufacture, namely, Braintree, Mass., is printed on each package.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. DORCHESTER, MASS.

person, it is even more necessary for the young child, whose entire system requires a careful building up on a sound and sure foundation. Of course the mother's milk is the food nature intended for him, but the mother is often unable to supply it, and I have found lactated food an excellent substitute. My last two babies were raised upon it, and they were the healthiest, best-natured babies I ever saw. It is best to provide two bottles, and if you value his life keep them perfectly sweet and clean. The food should always be the same temperature, and the quantity increased as the child grows older. The practice indulged in by many mothers, of giving babies tastes of various kinds of food and drink prepared for adults, cannot be too strongly condemned. Farina, granulated wheat, and crushed barley are among the foods that are appropriate for children eight months old or over, since they are nutritious and easily digested. They should be carefully cooked in milk or water (the latter if the child is constipated) and served with a little sugar and sweet cream. Cooked fruit used judiciously is also beneficial, but if the stomach and bowels give any trouble, a return to an exclusive diet of lactated food will regulate them.

Baby should have a bath every day at about the same hour. Get a bath-tub that is large enough to do service until he is two years old, also a thermometer, with which the temperature of the water should always be taken before he is put into it. Begin with the water at 98°; and lower it gradually until it is 92°; when the baby is a year old. Rub the child all over with the hand after he is dried with a towel, then dress him and he will be ready for a long, refreshing sleep. It not only makes him better-natured, but less susceptible to cold. The baby who has a daily bath and outing, and is comfortably dressed, seldom has a cold.

IF FAT BOILS OVER.

A kettle of boiling fat on a hot stove should be carefully watched. Fat boils at a much higher degree of temperature than water does, and this fact, together with the fact of the great combustibility of fat, makes an accident of spilled fat on a hot stove extremely dangerous. In case such an accident should happen, the natural impulse to throw water on the fire is not the best one to follow. A large quantity of water might extinguish the flames, but a painful would only spread the fire. Firemen say that the best way to put out a fire of this kind is to throw ashes or sand on it. If a woman has not ample means of this kind at hand for putting out the fire, the best thing she can do is to run for aid, unless she knows that there is none within reach. In any case personal safety should be her first thought. It is a natural impulse to try and remove the kettle from the fire, but if the fat is already afire it is not a safe thing to do, on account of the chances of spilling the fat on the clothing. Clothing saturated with fat would burn so readily that the wearer would stand but little chance of a safe escape. In case a woman is so unfortunate as to have her clothes catch fire, the best thing she can do is to lie down and roll, and if possible to wrap herself in something woolen, as a blanket, or shawl, or rug. The worst possible thing to do under such circumstances is to run out of doors. Running only fans the flames, and gives the fire a chance to spread and mount upwards.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

There are many kinds of fashionable foolishness, some of which are best corrected by a lesson in kind. A writer reports such a lesson, which might well be tried in many families. The younger members of the family of one of his friends had fallen into the way of using many senseless phrases. With them everything was "awfully sweet," "awfully jolly," or "awfully" something else. One evening this gentleman came home with a budget of news. An acquaintance had failed in business. He spoke of the incident as "deliciously sad." He had ridden up town in the car with a noted wit, whom he described as "horribly entertaining," and, to cap the climax, he spoke of the butter which had been set before him at a country hotel as "divinely rancid." The young people stared, and the eldest daughter said: "Why, papa, I should think you were out of your head." "Not in the least, my dear," he said, pleasantly. "I'm merely trying to follow the fashion. I worked out 'divinely rancid' with a good deal of labor. It seems to me a rather more effective than 'awfully sweet.' I mean to keep up with the rest of you hereafter. And now," he continued, "let me help you to a piece of this exquisitely tough beef." Adverbs, he says, are not so fashionable as they were in his family.

AN ITEM BOOK.

Take the large sheets of the straw-colored paper that comes around dry goods, iron and fold them into book form, doubling as many times as will make it convenient in size. Lay one of these on the pantry shelves with a bit of pencil tied to it (unless you always have one in your pocket), another in your writing-box, and still another in your morning-basket. When a fresh thought comes into your mind that may be of use to yourself or others, note it down. You will be surprised at the many items of

interest you have gathered, that might have gone to the land of forgetfulness.

We do all our writing that we wish to copy on such paper; also make books for the "wee ones" to write in, as well as for the school children to use for their compositions, their examples or anything they may wish to copy. What a saving of writing paper, and what a boon it would have been to us in our youth, children cannot realize in this day of privileges. There was no waste paper then, except the heavy, coarse brown paper, of which we did not see much, as it was too precious to be wasted on children.

AN INDEPENDENT WOMAN.

She Belongs to an Old Family and the "Smart Set" Doesn't Trouble Her.

Perhaps, from a social point of view, one of the most comfortably self-satisfied persons in the world is the New York woman of moderately independent means, who, secure in a long line of unimpeachable Knickerbocker ancestors, is completely satisfied with her position and who will never know or for one instant imagine that she is irreverently called one of the "frumps" by the "smart set," says the New York Tribune.

The members of this smart set welcome new people without hesitation, always providing that the newcomers are rich, up-to-date, and have the necessary tact and savoir faire to adopt the Shibboleths of the set. The genuine old New Yorker is, however, very conservative, and the opinions of the afore-said set trouble her but little, for her position, she feels, is founded on a rock, and though storms may beat and waves break against the structure, it is, she believes, as secure as anything can be in this mortal life. She is also apt to be very independent, and if her income is small has no fear of public opinion in carrying out her economies. She will take a "bus" or car for a dinner or a ball with as great a sense of dignity as if she were stepping into her carriage attended by her footman.

"Don't let us take that open car, mamma," pleaded the daughter of one of these Spartan aristocrats. "It is so common."

"My dear," said her mother, "if we do it, it is not common," and in she got, reluctantly followed by the girl who, unaccountably for her, had not inherited her parent's equanimity.

When this independence is united with the artistic temperament the results are sometimes a little eccentric. A certain member of a well-known family who feels that her actions are quite unassailable, calmly boarded a Fourth avenue car not long ago with a large clothes-basket. Wishing to spend a few days in the country with a friend and finding that a hand-bag would not hold her requirements, while a trunk would be impossible for her to carry, she packed her belongings in a big ordinary clothes-hamper with handles, tied a sheet over the top and took it herself from her house uptown to the ferry.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

DAISY FRUIT CAKE. One cup brown sugar, two and a quarter cups of flour, five tablespoonsful melted butter, one teaspoonful each of soda, cinnamon, allspice, ground cloves and nutmeg.

NEW GERMAN DISH. Mix four ounces of grated beans with one pound of minced potatoes, well beaten till quite light, with a little butter, cream, and two eggs; be careful not to make it too moist; fry into small loaves or balls, and fry in butter a light brown. Serve either with a good brown gravy or plain, piled high on a napkin and decorated with fried parsley.

MAKING BUCKWHEAT CAKES. The batter should be mixed thoroughly over night, and the same precautions should be taken that are necessary to be observed in making bread, namely, that the water should never be so hot as to scald either yeast or flour, nor should the sponge be set where it will be chilled or where it will ferment so rapidly as to become sour. Make the batter with a small cake of yeast dissolved in lukewarm water, using a saltspoonful of salt. When first mixed the batter should be of the thickness of molasses, or so that it will pour readily. In the morning add a tablespoonful of molasses, so that the cakes may brown properly. In order to have light pancakes, it is absolutely essential to have a quick fire and the griddle or pan smoking hot. For those who have many cakes to cook at a time, a high, narrow tin pail with a long spout and a handle at the back near the bottom is convenient; but one can manage with a pitcher that has a good lip. It is not wise to try to mix the batter in the pitcher, for it cannot be done thoroughly.

BE MODEST.

Be extremely small and lowly in your own eyes; soft and yielding as a dove, lowliness and cultivating it faithfully. Make good use of every opportunity for so doing. Do not be quick of speech, rather let your words be slow, humble and gentle, and let your modest, thoughtful silence be eloquent. Bear with your neighbor, and be ever ready to make excuses for him. Do not philosophize over the contradictions which beset you; do not dwell upon them, but strive to see God in all things, without exception, and acquiesce in his will with absolute submission.

Now see that your blood is pure. Good health follows the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla which is the one great blood purifier.

Thorough and frequent bathing of the entire body is the healthiest and best means of keeping the complexion pure and clean.

Stoves and ranges should be kept free from soot in all compartments. A clogged hot air passage will prevent any oven from baking.

The only sensible time to be happy is the present moment. Most people put it off until week after week, and then forget all about it.

Garlands are fastened on the shoulder, trail across the corsage and down onto the skirt. The effect is rather heavy.

The merit of a salad is that it should be cool, crisp and fresh.

Don't use inferior articles in cooking.

MALAGASY COOKERY.

Great Care Taken in Preparing the Simple Food.

Cooking being an art, every race has a style of its own. The Malagasy, like the gentle Hindu, knows how to prepare his mess of rice, says the London Telegraph. It is not boiled to a mash as in England, or as our potatoes are sometimes pulped, but, covered with a proper sufficiency of water, is carefully treated until the grains are swollen fit to burst and yet remain full, intact, soft and rather mealy. The manioc root is an easier dish to prepare. It is sometimes served boiled, as yams and sweet potatoes, and again as sort of cold porridge. Native coffee they understand how to make, and the aroma is excellent; but tea, alas! you have to look to the brewing of that from start to finish if you desire a drinkable cup. Poultry and game are eaten fresh, and the cooks have a clever and witty clean trick of dipping the dead animal in boiling water, which enables them to pluck them easily and quickly. The preparation for trussing comes later. There is no lack of variety at a Malagasy table, but all the same, you miss the wheaten flour bread, sugar and condiments when cloyed with rice, fowls, manioc and eggs. The staple fuel is bunch grass, which when dried burns fiercely, and sends into a glowing the walls of a deal fire-place. All the cooking is done on earthen hearths, and the roasting, boiling and baking in big iron pots. The grass being slightly aromatic, the odor is as agreeable as that of a hardwood fire.

WOMEN'S POSTSCRIPTS.

Reasons Why They Are So Prone to Write Them.

"Why women write postscripts" is a problem that has been engaging the attention of one of the London women's weeklies. The answers betray that the sex understands itself, and does not mind exposing its amiable weaknesses. All are from women who ascribe, among others, these reasons: "Because they seek to rectify what of thought by an afterthought;" "Because they are fond of having a last word;" "Because they write before they think, and think after they have written." Our correspondent puts down the feminine P. S. to the same cause "which leads women to prolonged leave-taking in omnibuses, namely," and rather profoundly it appears to the casual observer, "that they lack organization of thought."

Another woman comes to the defense of her sisters with the suggestion "that when women have a special special to communicate they know that their P. S. is equivalent to N. B.," and yet another friendly soul turns a neat compliment in her reason: "Probably because woman herself is the embodiment of the P. S. in the scale of creation, she—the indispensable—was added last."

THE DEADLY COLD BED.

If trustworthy statistics could be had of the number of persons who die every year, or become permanently diseased, from sleeping in damp or cold beds, they would probably be astonishing and appalling. It is a peril that constantly besets traveling men, and if they are wise they will invariably insist on having their beds aired and dried, even at the risk of causing much trouble to their landlords. But the peril besides in the home, and the cold "spare room" will slay its thousands of hapless guests, and will go on with its slaughter till people learn wisdom. Not only the guest but the family often suffer the penalty of sleeping in cold rooms, and chilling their bodies, at the time when they need all their bodily heat, by getting between cold sheets. Even in warm, summer weather, a cold, damp bed will get in its deadly work. It is needless peril, and the neglect to provide dry rooms and beds has in it the elements of murder and suicide.

Some Health Hints.

Never take a meal under a feeling of exhaustion from exercise. Never go into a sick room when very weary. Never exercise violently before a meal. The exercise which benefits invalids, and infirm people is that which is moderate and extended in space or time. One of the best exercises for women, who are not very well, is a walk in the streets or in the fields, with a cheerful companion. To find an exercise suitable for women indoors is very difficult; sewing is too confining, and the exercise of the feet, and under the great variety of circumstances under which the women are placed in families, we can do nothing more than to lay down a principle, and let each one act in reference to it; that exercise is best which keeps the body in motion and interests the mind pleasantly.—Troy Times.

Better Than Darning for Woolen Goods.

There are several sorts of gum tissue for sale now to use in mending woolen materials, and the object of this paragraph is to recommend any one of them to women generally. An adhesive rent may be almost entirely concealed by their help when the best darning in the world would show, and the repair is always great trouble and sometimes impossible. A bit of the gum is put beneath the hole and then a piece of the garment's material is laid over the gum. A hot iron is laid on the latter and, presto! the thing is done. Care must be taken to keep the tissue in a cool place and not to have much of it in hand during the hottest part of the day, as it is very sure to run and stick hopelessly together.—Philadelphia Press.

Looking Toward the Future.

"Terrible hot day," Mr. Tadder puffed as he met the minister. The minister allowed this to be so. "One thing's lucky, though," Mr. Tadder hopefully continued, mopping off his brow, "this hot weather can't last always."

The minister shook his head doubtfully. "I haven't seen you at church for a long time," he said, with grave concern.

Young Folks' Column.

CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT.

"I don't like grandma at all," said Fred. "I don't like grandma at all."

And he drew his face in a queer grimace. The tears were ready to fall. And he gave his kitten a loving hug. And disturbed her nap on the soft, warm rug.

"Why, what has your grandma done?" I asked.

"To trouble the little boy?" O what has she done, the cruel one. To scold the knitties of joy?"

Through quivering lips the answer came, "She called—my—kitty—a—horrid—name."

"She did? are you sure?" and I kissed the tears.

"I can scarce believe that grandma would grieve."

The feelings of either pet. What did she say? "Boo hoo!" cried Fred, "She called—my—kitty—a—quadruped!"

NAPOLEON AS A BOY.

At Play with "Uncle Bibiche" in the Palace of St. Cloud.

Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks' story of Napoleon, "A Boy of the First Empire," is continued in St. Nicholas. The hero of the tale, Philip Desnouettes, is brought to the private apartments in the great palace of St. Cloud.

Bore a closed door the valet stopped and rapped. Then he flung it open and announced: "The boy from Paris, sire."

Not in royal robes, nor yet in the glittering uniform of the chief soldier of France, did the boy from Paris find the Emperor. He simply saw "Uncle Bibiche" once more, for there, pacing up and down the room, head bent and hands clasped behind his back, as if in thought, walked the short, stout man in a simple uniform. And strutting after him, almost on his heels, came the little four-year-old antelope-rider, with the Emperor's famous little chapeau covering his curly head, and the Emperor's terrible "sword of Marengo" trailing on the floor behind him.

The "boy from Paris" entered the room. The Emperor looked up, and with a smile of surprise at the boy's altered appearance, exclaimed: "But not our dirty boy, little one! Our prince of the sun-clutes looks as fine as a soldier, does he not? How is it, son of the emigre? Is the mud prince on the road to being a gold prince?"

Even Philip's uncomfortableness in his new clothes—an uncomfortableness that was almost an imprisonment after the liberty of rags, and the mud prince, as he expressed it, "all hands and feet" could not keep back the laugh that sprang from his quick sense of the ridiculous, at sight of Uncle Bibiche and the famous hat and sword. But he collected himself speedily, and replied to the imperial "fanning."

"I am come, sire," he said, "because they sent me here. I thank you for my fine clothes."

"As I thank you for your open ears, mud prince," responded the Emperor, giving to the boy's ear the pinch that was always the sign of Napoleon's good humor. "They may have saved my life, these ears; though you will live to learn that it is one thing to be a prince and another to do. And what now—would you still wish to go for a soldier?"

"If the Emperor will," the boy replied.

"So, that is what you told Babette. And how is Babette?" the Emperor asked.

"Weeping sorely, sire, because the policeman carried me off, just when I had knocked down that pig of a Pierre for calling me a pickpocket!"

Ah, then you left the Street of Washermen in disgrace, you boy? So! Then shall you go back there in glory. But not to stay there. Son of the emigre Desnouettes, I will make you a soldier of France."

Overjoyed at this sudden coming true of his fondest dream, Philip fairly flung himself at the feet of the Emperor in a transport of joy, whereupon little Prince Napoleon, thinking the boy from Paris was there for his pleasure, danced about and said:

"Sing 'Zig-zag' again, Dirty Boy. Sing 'Zig-zag' again."

Philip struggled to his feet. "Shall I, sire?" and Napoleon nodded assent.

Then around and around the room the boy and the baby capered, for thus could Philip best work off his excess of rapture. And, as they capered, they sang again the chorus:

"Zig-zag! zig-zag! Dance away to the drumstick's tune!"

Suddenly Philip stopped.

"And Babette, sire?" he inquired.

"Well—what of Babette?" said the Emperor. "She may not go as a soldier."

"No, sire. But I can look after her more if I march away. And Mother Theresa is a wicked one. And the Street of Washermen is not for such as Babette. And the Emperor can do all things."

Not all things. But this he can do. He can send you to school, and then make you a soldier. He can send Babette to school, and then make her a lady—or one fit to be a lady. She must not disgrace the prince, her champion. She, too, shall go to school.

THE MINISTER'S DOG.

My father had a small and beautiful dog who rejoiced in the name of Fidelity. He differed from other good dogs only in being better than others, and in manifesting something that seemed like religious sensibility, or a service attachment to religious places, people and services. He attended family worship with a punctuality and regularity that other members of the household might well have imitated, and certainly did not surmount. If a stranger came to see our much company visited our house—the dog's attention to him was regulated by his taking the lead, or not, in the religious worship of the household. If the visitor, as he was wont to be, came to the house, the dog at once attached himself to his person, and when he departed the dog escorted him out of the village, sometimes going home with him to a neighboring town and making him a visit of a few days. If the visitor did not perform any religious services in the house the dog took no notice of him while there, and suffered him to depart unattended and evidently unregretted.

Such a dog was, of course, an habitual attendant on the public services of the church on the Sabbath. It required extraordinary care to keep him at home. Shut up in a room he dashed through a window, and was at church before the family. He was once shut in on a Sabbath, and he was not to be got out until the still of the door and was at church before the first psalm. In church he occupied the upper step of the pulpit within which his master ministered. He lay quiet during the sermon unless other dogs below misbehaved, in which case he left his seat, and after quieting the disturbance, resumed it. He was equally devoted to the weekly prayer-meeting which was held from house to house, the appointment being announced on the Sabbath. He remembered the evening and the place, and was always present. As it was not agreeable to have a dog at an evening meeting in a private house, he was confined at home the next week. He went early before the family had thought to shut him up, and waited for the hour and the people. He knew the names of the families where

the meetings were held, and where they lived, and could have gone to any of them on an errand as easily and correctly as a child, and the only knowledge he had of the place of meeting he got as the others did, by hearing the notice on Sunday. These habits of the dog were not the fruit of education. On the contrary, pains were taken to prevent him from indulging his religious preference. He did not manifest a fondness for other meetings or for any individuals out of the family circle, except those whom he recognized by their habit of praying, as the people in whom he was specially interested.

My father was wont to relate many other anecdotes of this remarkable animal, and the relation of them always caused his eyes to fill with tears. He was a strong impression that there was something mysterious about this propensity of the dog, and being himself a sternly orthodox divine he never ventured to express the opinion that the dog had moral perceptions—but I always thought he believed so.

PULLING A TOOTH.

Ruthie had a loose tooth and it ached, but she thought that she couldn't have it pulled. Mamma looked at her little girl—perhaps she was thinking of a tooth which was pulled many years ago. Then she said firmly, "You must have your tooth pulled. Perhaps another little tooth is under it, waiting for a chance to grow. You can pull it, and have the fifty cents which I should pay the dentist, or I will take you to him as soon as the morning work is done."

"Oh, de-a-r!" He'll hurt awful. I'll—I'll pull it—but how'll I do it, mamma? It's so slippery, I can't hold it."

"I'll tie this linen thread around it; then you'll hold hard, and out it will come. Be a brave little girl," said mamma, soothingly.

"I am brave inside, mamma, but my hand don't want to do it," said Ruthie, the next morning.

"I'll tie the string to the door-knob," suggested mamma.

"What for?" asked Ruthie, uneasily.

"Oh, it will be likely to come out sooner," laughed mamma.

"I'll—will it?" faltered Ruthie.

Just as mamma got the string nicely tied to the door-knob, papa drove into the yard. Rover heard him, and jumped up with a glad bark. Then he sprang against the door; threw it wide open, and rushed out.

"Somebody else was out, too!"

"Why-e-e!" Ruthie was sobbing and laughing at once. "It didn't hurt—it scared me, mamma, and it's pulled. But I s'pose Rover must have the fifty cents, don't you, mamma? He did it."

What do you think?

ELLA H. STRATTON.

Her Conundrum.

It is often hard to determine hit from "good wit" in the case of children, and some of their flashes of precocity seem not to be unconscious, but rather the fruit of some real and abiding knowledge.

A little maid of five, who had been listening quietly to the puzzles and conundrums of the older children, seemed at last to divine the method of their construction, and, after some thought, asked: "What could you get on a very high, steep mountain?"

The answers were ice, snow, rocks, eagles' nests and the like, to all of which the little one persistently shook her head.

When asked to tell the answer she triumphantly cried: "Nothing!"

"But why?" asked the others, in a breath.

"Because you couldn't get up there after it," was the demure reply.

A Pleasing Story.

A pleasing story is told by a boy who lives at West Troy, N. Y. "I recently caught a squirrel," he says, "but the animal was shy, and seemed decidedly averse to being tamed. In the cage was a wheel, such as one may see in most cages for squirrels, but my squirrel would not go near it while any person was looking. The other day a friend came to see me, and began to play on his flute near the cage. The squirrel at once lost its shyness and appeared in the wheel. After listening a moment the little animal began to jump around in the liveliest manner. It made the wheel fairly spin, and was delighted. As soon as the music ceased the squirrel rested. When my friend began to play again the squirrel repeated its antics, so that incident it has become quite tame."

A Smart Boy.

Master Herman Richardson, a little six-year-old boy in the Dover school, did not take kindly to learning to write. To encourage him his teacher, Miss Greeley, told him that if he could write something good enough, he should take it up street and show it to his friends. He recently reached the desired state of perfection and one day last week, brought his copy up for inspection and it was a wonder to all who saw it that a child of his age could do

Maine Farmer.

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TERMS.

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WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF
SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-
tions and seventy-two cents for each subse-
quent insertion.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICES.

Mr. C. S. AYER, our Agent, is now calling
upon our subscribers in Androscoggin and
Oxford counties.

Always willing to pursue a liberal pol-
icy towards their workmen, the Maine
Central Railroad managers have deter-
mined, on the first of September, to re-
store the other five per cent. of the
wages of their employes.

The severe drouth which threatened
so large a portion of the State has come
to an end, and the corn which curled in
the sunlight last week, now spreads its
leaves and grows. Only the apples will
fail us this year; all other crops promise
to be fully up to the average.

The New England Fair management
have accepted the proposal of John S.
Johnson, the crack bicyclist, to go one
mile to beat two minutes, to be paced by
Quid team, O'Connor, Weing, Starbrook
and Severy. The trial will occur Aug.
27. Next day Johnson will try and go
two miles in 4.10.

The courts having now decided that
bicycles are vehicles, and therefore, en-
titled to rights and privileges on the
highway, it must be accepted that they
are also property for taxable purposes
and should be so treated. It is claimed
that there are eighteen hundred of these
bicycles owned in the city of Portland,
and the number scattered over the State
is simply beyond computation.

Ira Pierce Booker, Esq., of Brunswick,
has been appointed treasurer of Bow-
doin College to fill the vacancy caused
by the death of the lamented Hon. Steph-
en Jewett Young. This appointment is
provisional, pending the decision of the
board at their next meeting. Mr. Booker
has for several years been a most com-
petent assistant to the late
treasurer, and is thoroughly familiar
with the details of his official duties.

The friends of electrical appliances are
laboring hard to prove that electricity
cannot kill; that the system in use in
New York for criminals guilty of a capi-
tal crime is faulty, and that simple
restorative measures would suffice to put
every man on his feet. That may be so,
but for the present we prefer that some-
body else be electrocuted, and have not
the slightest desire for one thousand, or
more, volts to pass through this mortal
frame.

Prof. G. H. Whiteher of New Hamp-
shire, so well known throughout Maine,
and always most cordially received at
our institutions, has entered the employ
of the Bowker Fertilizer Co., and will have
general oversight of their goods upon
the road. We hope soon to see him in
Maine. This enterprising company never
loses an opportunity to secure the best,
whether in material for their goods, or
material with which to dispose of the same.

News comes from northern counties of
Ontario that owing to the drouth and
drying up of pastures and the ruin of
the hay crop many farmers are feeding
leaves of trees to cattle, while others are
being obliged to shoot their cattle to
prevent starvation. The farmers will
petition the Dominion government to
bring hay from the Northwest, as with-
out government aid it will be impossible
to keep their stock through the coming
winter.

Those who travel through the State
this summer say that a surprising num-
ber of the "abandoned farms" have been
re-occupied this season, and that the
new tenants appear not to be mere casual
residents who have occupied the places
as a tramp might put up for a while in
an empty house, but industrious farmers,
who are brightening up the old farms in
a manner that indicates they have come
there to stay. Doubtless this is but an-
other evidence of the returning prosperity
that is brightening up the whole country.

The editors of Maine are in the heart
of Aroostook, and every one who has
realized the outpour of genuine hospital-
ity there, knows that it is a good time
for the poor brain workers. How good
those Aroostook potatoes will taste after
the wet, soggy ones grown in the editors'
gardens. Let no one charge them with
indulging too freely, if, on their return,
they group the adjectives in most ex-
travagant form when telling the story
of their trip. They will simply attempt
to tell what they saw and fall in the
effort. The marvelous advance since
last the newspaper men went into that
county is simply beyond comprehension.
One thing is certain the man who
comes back to his "den" without an in-
spiration which will remain for weeks,
deserves to be excommunicated.

The Boston Traveller quotes from a
personal letter written by a citizen of
Hawaii, born in this country, but many
years residing in Honolulu, in which he
says: "No purer government exists to-
day than the republic of Hawaii. The
government is strong and growing
stronger every day. We do not fear
'slibusters'. We do not look for another
uprising, yet we think it wise to keep up
that eternal vigilance which is the re-
cognized price of liberty everywhere."

Elsewhere the same writer says: "The
republic of Hawaii was not a premature
birth. The time had come when mon-
archy could no longer stand. It would
have fallen even if there had been no
United States ship (Boston) in the har-
bor. Possibly some blood would have
been shed that was saved by the presence
of that vessel."

EDUCATION AND LAW.

One of the greatest dangers of this age
is that of disregard for law. Gradually
there has been growing in the public
mind the thought that certain enact-
ments upon our statute books were to be
retained but not to be enforced. In the
rapid march of progress there has fol-
lowed the demand for greater liberty,
and in this there lurks a danger not to
be overlooked. We believe the time has
come when, if the public mind is not to
be, or cannot be, aroused to the accept-
ance and enforcement of public laws, the
greatest good as well as safety demands
that these laws be modified or repealed.
It is simply impossible to raise up a gen-
eration of reverent, obedient citizens,
having deep regard for the statutes of
the State and the administration of jus-
tice, with the fact before them that there
is an evident determination on the part
of those "sworn to enforce," to shift re-
sponsibility and shirk unpleasant duties.

The standard of society is that of the
individuals composing it. Ours is a pec-
uliar civilization, where we are gather-
ing a heterogeneous mass from all por-
tions of the globe, and with only a few
centuries behind us to give impetus to
American thought, seeking to build all
classes into American citizens. The
power and influence of the throne is lack-
ing, and respect for old traditions which
have been woven into our national his-
tory is wanting. A government by, of
and for the people must have one grand,
central idea, overreaching and control-
ling, which shall by its overmastering in-
fluence lead the people, and around
which all may be drawn into sympathy
with its fundamental principles.

Without this there can be no perma-
nence, no security. With this there is
sure to follow a type of manhood in
sympathy and acting in harmony with
the purposes of government.

Two essentials are necessary, and at
the present time none others need be
discussed. First, there must be intelli-
gence throughout the whole mass. This
is the only lever which can work its
salvation. The little red schoolhouse
which stands in the fore front with all
true Americans must be preserved and
protected for its special purpose, to edu-
cate the masses; not individual members
but every individual, educate first of all
into a knowledge of things and places,
that each one may be fitted to best per-
form his duties, and with this education
into an appreciation of the worth and
dignity of American citizenship, full,
free and untrammelled. Not an education
in creeds, not a narrow conception of
citizenship, not a simple fitting for ac-
tive duties in the currents of trade, but
far more than these, an education into
the worth and dignity as well as
possibilities of life under the stars and
stripes, and an intense patriotism for all
that flag represents. One flag, one lan-
guage, one standard of education must
be the rallying cry for America. Love
of flag and an appreciation of what it
stands for, one language common to
all and one standard of education, which
shall develop, broaden, deepen and
strengthen the innate powers of man-
hood, this alone can suffice, this alone
can insure perpetuity to our institutions.

Second, with this there must go a higher
regard for the laws of the State and the
land, and a deeper respect for our courts
of justice. Decisions made to-day to be
reversed to-morrow, a shifting, vacillat-
ing course on the part of the bench, a
willingness to drop its standard to the
level of party politics can never promote
or strengthen healthy public sentiment
or reverence for law. No more can the
willful neglect of officials who pass un-
heeded the hells of iniquity upon the
street, who close their eyes to the ex-
ternal evidences of lawlessness, or who
imprison and punish the victim while the
chief escapes. In such a community or
state respect for law and order cannot
increase. Under such conditions the
statutes become a stumbling block in
the pathway of citizenship.

Believe as one may in any law, the
moment it becomes inactive and a dead
letter it passes over to the burdensome
side and can only be restored by and
through an active public sentiment, the
result of wise education, demanding its
recognition and enforcement. The perma-
nent good of the state requires that
those laws which officials enforce by com-
mon consent, be either enforced or re-
pealed, and that the latter step may be
necessary, it behooves every loyal citizen
to be active in quickening the public
pulse upon all questions of public
morals.

The terrible evils of intemperance are
everywhere to be seen, the blighting
course of the gambling den, the pool box
and its accompanying wheels and tubs
cannot be winked out of sight, and the
fact that all these are in operation in a
state where each is prohibited tells of a
terrible lack of that public sentiment
which seeks the greatest good of the
greatest number. Not more law or more
courts, but a better appreciation of what
we now have and a higher regard for
their requirements. This alone can save
from the evils which threaten.

On the occasion of a recent visit to
Prince Bismarck by a deputation of Si-
berian women, the old man spoke as fol-
lows: "I always regret that so little influ-
ence in politics is allowed to the better half
of the human race. I do not expect
ladies to deliver speeches in parliament,
but I believe that the results of our elec-
tions would be more national and more
satisfactory if they were more under
female influence than now. Honest Ger-
man women, wives and mothers, do not
appear in public as socialists, and I, therefore, believe that female sympathy
with our political institutions is a much
stronger bulwark against social democ-
racy, than our revolution bill would have
been if it had been passed."

Coming from such a source, "this trib-
ute to woman has peculiar significance."
Should the Prince visit America, he
would at once be made an honorary
member of every woman's club in the
land, even those which do not admit
husbands.

"Hay is High," is the heading of an
ad. which our readers will do well to
note carefully. The results obtained by
the use of Dirigo Fertilizer are surpris-
ing, and the volume of testimony in its
behalf overwhelming.

THE GOSPEL OF GOOD ROADS.

It is a little strange that in proportion
as the importance of a reform is recog-
nized the necessity for prolonged, and
repeated presentation becomes equally
obligatory. When once the public mind
accepts, the work of the reformer has
but just begun. To arouse to action is
far more difficult than to convince the
judgment or satisfy the reason. It is so
with this problem of highways. Men
recognize the importance of the question,
admit the certainty of benefits possible,
the increased value of property and re-
duced cost of transportation, yet con-
tinue the old time methods and patch
for to-day. Slowly the leaven of good
work is making its way into the lump,
but so slowly that it seems as though
generations must pass before the whole
is leavened. In more advanced towns,
and especially in cities, experimental
work has been attempted to ascertain
the cost and demonstrate the feasibility
of different methods.

We were lately much interested in in-
specting the city of Rochester, New
Hampshire, and watching for a half day
the crew at work concreting one of the
business streets. Eight years ago a
section was treated in this way, and so
well it stood the test of heavy teams
and frost that all thought of macadam-
izing or paving has been given up. One
portion of this old road was carefully
examined, but not a crack or seam could
be seen. Some of the crossways on main
travelled streets have been down sixteen
years, yet the edges are hardly broken
and the body is intact.

About one foot is excavated, and cob-
ble stones as large as a man's head
spread over the surface. Then follows
a four inch coat of small stone, about
the size of a man's fist, well mixed with
tar, and so, this two inches of hot pitch
and sand, as hot as possible. When a
few yards of this has been raked the
thousand-pound roller is run over it, and
even then, while hot, it does not show
the footprints, and as soon as cool is
ready for heavy teams.

This is the kind of highways now
being laid in Boston and other large
cities, the claim being made that it can
be easily and thoroughly washed or
swept, and also that it does not afford
open spaces for the lodgment and decay
of foul matter. The entire expense to
the city of Rochester is eighty cents per
square yard for the streets, and sixty
cents for sidewalks, the contractor mak-
ing his own excavations and furnishing
his own cobble stones, material and
labor. In a city like Augusta, this ex-
pense would be materially reduced be-
cause of the abundant supply of broken
granite and crushed stone. As the du-
rability of this road is very nearly equal
to that of any other system, and the ex-
pense of repairs much less, it would seem
as though an experimental section, at least,
might well be attempted where a thor-
ough test could be made. To some per-
fected system our towns and cities are
yet to come, and wisdom demands that
the best be adopted. Errors in this di-
rection are costly, and to be avoided so
far as human foresight can protect, but
prudence must not go so far as to clog
the wheels of progress. Better roads
are a necessity, and a lively interest in
the subject can insure freedom from
serious mistakes. Keep the ball moving.

The Cattle Commissioners of New
England were in session in Boston last
week, perfecting an organization for
mutual benefit. The outcome so far as
Maine is concerned, is that cattle from
our State will hereafter be treated with
tuberculosis before they leave the State,
by a graduate of a regularly authorized
and recognized veterinary college, and if
they withstand the test his certificate is
sufficient to warrant no delay at Brip-
ton or Watertown. This will involve an
expense of about \$2.00 per head, but in
the end prove a saving over the present
plan of making the test after the cattle
arrive, and holding them three or four
days on expense to the shipper. With
the announcement officially made that
Maine is free from tuberculosis, this
looks a little like a job for the vets.
Surely no State in the Union is less
tainted with disease among its domestic
animals than ours. So much for good
care, good breeding and wise supervision.

Attention is called to the advertisement
in another column of the New Era Thrash-
ing Machine placed upon the market this
season by the Whitman Agricultural
Works, Auburn. This company has
been experimenting for some years
to perfect a threshing machine with
an end shake shoe that
would thresh and clean grain per-
fectly, without wasting it. This dif-
ficulty, they claim, they have fully over-
come as well as reduced the amount of
power required in other machines, and
they claim to have produced the most
perfect working threshing machine in
the market. Their years of experi-
ence as inventors and builders of
threshing machines, as well as many
other kinds of Agricultural implements,
would bear out the fact that the ma-
chines they put out are among the best.

Capt. H. N. Fairbanks of Bangor, who
was a member of the last House and has
many acquaintances in this city, has a
collection of war relics. Among these is
a Confederate master roll which shows
that more Johnny Rebs were absent with-
out leave than answered for roll call. But
the curiosity that Capt. Fairbanks con-
siders the most valuable of all is a signa-
ture of George Washington. The name
is attached to an old lottery ticket which
was given to Capt. Fairbanks by Mr.
Robert at Summit Point, Va. It is very
doubtful if there is another genuine
autograph of George Washington in the
State.

Potatoes and grain never looked better
to-day, and with the promise of a
corn crop in the West far above the
average, there is every reason to expect
a successful and prosperous year for our
business like farmers. The outlook now
is that more grain will be harvested in
this State than ever in its history, and
that means wealth to the farmers.

Colonel L. H. Kendall of Biddeford
has been re-elected colonel of the 1st
Regiment, National Guard of Maine.

AN IMPORTANT GATHERING.

Had one prophesied fifty years ago,
that before the close of this century
protestants and catholics, evangelicals,
so-called, and non-evangelicals, would
meet upon the same platform, discuss for
days the great questions of moral and
religious ethics, seek for common ground
of unity and do all in their power to
promote Christian fellowship, they
would have been thought fit subjects for
the stake.

Such a gathering was held last week,
at Ayer, Mass., where Catholic, Baptist,
Congregational, German, Evangelical,
Unitarian and Universalist ministers
were among those assembled, and an
organization perfected which was christ-
ened the United States Religious Asso-
ciation. As fully defined in the state-
ment of principles agreed upon, the ob-
ject of the association is "fellowship
and acquaintance with each other's re-
ligious doctrines, local cooperation with
each other on the basis of love to God
and man, to the furtherance of all
social reforms, and the bringing in of
the kingdom of God." The addresses
which were made by Catholic and
Protestant pastors, were cordial and
mutually respectful and appreciative.

Father McKenna, who spoke for the
Catholics, eloquently endorsed the move-
ment for the union of denominations for
a moral reform. After asking the ques-
tion, "How are we going to build the
great house of American citizenship?"
which he answered by saying that "it
must be based on the fundamental truths
of religion," he remarked that "this
cannot be done when there is continual
strife over religion." Father McKenna
was educated in the public schools of
Boston, and of these schools he speaks
as follows:

"Rev. Sir, I was born in the grand
old city of Boston. I know what her
public schools are, and God forbid that
I should ever antagonize them. Life,
liberty and happiness all hinge upon
early training of the public schools of
America. (I thought the America would
be one vast desert of illiteracy.)"

A Warning.
Under the above heading the Secretary
of the State Board of Agriculture is out
with a strong circular, warning the
farmers to steer clear of outside parties
offering to build creameries. Year after
year the Farmer has emphatically urged
cooperation among our farmers, first to
establish a dairy sentiment, then to
build and equip the plant. To-day the
only thing to do is to reiterate the les-
sons already presented and urge our
farmers to stand together and do their
own building in accordance with Maine
conditions and Maine possibilities, look-
ing always to the economical side of the
question, that the building and fixtures
may be complete and permanent and the
outlay as small as possible. A big inter-
est account has swamped many a busi-
ness firm. Secretary McKenna says:

"For the good of the farmers of Maine,
we propose to continue our crusade
against the Western creamery (pro-
moter) notwithstanding the repeated
threats and efforts at intimidation to
which we have been subjected. Believ-
ing that we are right and that the facts
are wholly on our side, we have made
a still further study of the situation and
now present to you some information
gathered by ourselves and others, rela-
tive to the way the business is conduct-
ed, and the results which usually follow
the establishing of their plants, which
we did not have in our possession at the
time our last warning was published, or
when we visited Aroostook county."

These facts show what has been done
by them in other States, and what their
reputation is in other places as well as
in this State where their work is known.
It is strange to us that our farmers
will be duped by these fellows, and it
would seem that such information as we
present herewith should put them, so
that there should be no need of their
being drawn into their schemes to any
great extent in the future."

Then follows quotations from a num-
ber of the leading writers and dairy pub-
lications of the country, all confirming
the position here taken.

State Fair Matters.
The trustees of the Maine State Fair
are making radical changes in their sys-
tem of admitting the public. Instead of
several small gates at different points,
the total foot admission will be at two
large entrances where the interests of
the society can be better protected and
the convenience of the crowds consulted.
The calls for space indicate a full line
of exhibits. Track, grounds, stalls and
buildings are being put in complete order
and everything made ready for the best
fair on record. Special features are
receiving special attention, the three
grand parades perfected, and the details
of the children's games arranged. Noth-
ing will be wanting this year in the
way of exhibits or attractions. Weekly
meetings will hereafter be held until
fair time that nothing may be neglected.
Already the entries of stock insure a
full line of sheds and stalls. Extra
train accommodations are being secured
and with extremely low rates the pres-
ence of a larger number than ever is
expected.

The uprising of the Indians in the far
west, which provoked so much interest
and discussion last week, proves to have
been largely exaggerated, and to have
grown largely out of the yearning of
the whites for the rich reservations of
the Indians. To get these it was neces-
sary to have a few killings and secure
the intervention of the government. Quiet
would be restored and a proposition
to remove the Indians to another
reservation would be made.

The fact is that the Indians of the
United States have been so often and so
thoroughly defeated in their outbreaks
that it requires a great deal of insult
to induce them to set up the war post.
The present troubles have their exist-
ence principally in telegraphic reports.
The tame news upon the subject is in order
that the Indian reservations in south-
eastern Idaho, and their hunting grounds
in western Wyoming, may be thrown
open to settlement by the whites. It is
the old Indian hard luck story over
again. The rapacious white and the
innocent red man defeated of his birth-
right. The reported massacre of the
whites at Jackson's Hole proves to be
simply a false rumor, and the latest news
is that the "outbreak" is over, and peace
restored.

Mr. & Kilby recently paid W. R.
Pike of South Lubec, two hundred
and forty-one dollars for berries received
during one week.

It really begins to look as though that
railroad to Washington Co., would be
built. After waiting years for outside
parties to move, the citizens of the
county have now voted, almost unani-
mously, in favor of the county subscrib-
ing and paying for five hundred thousand
dollars of the preferred stock of Wash-
ington County Railroad company, form-
erly called the Shore Line, running from
Calais and Eastport to the Maine Central
near Ellsworth. The Calais vote is 1193
for, and 21 against. Princeton being the
only town thus far reported as opposing.
Eighteen of the principal towns voted
yes, 3832; no, 384. With this road com-
pleted, the State of Maine will be well
equipped with steel rails and every sec-
tion ready for business. Success to the
Shore Line.

Albert Whetstone, said to be the largest
man in the United States, if not in the
world, died recently at Eureka, Cal.
He was born at Atlanta, Ind., and came
of a family noted for large size. His
mother, who is still living, weighs 345
pounds, and she has two brothers weigh-
ing 320 pounds apiece. She also has
over 300 pounds. At the time of his
death Albert weighed 490 pounds, and
was of such enormous proportions that
it was necessary to cut a hole in the
side of the house in order to remove the
body. The coffin consumed 101 feet of
lumber and weighed 100 pounds. It was
six feet eight inches long, 32 inches wide
and 20 inches deep.

In some of the cantons of Switzerland,
all the dead, rich as well as poor, are
buried at public expense. Coffins and
all other necessary articles are furnished
on application to certain undertakers
designated by the government. Every-
thing connected with the interment is
absolutely gratuitous, including the
grave and the religious service. The
graves follow each other in regular order,
according to date of burial, in uniform
rows, and the dead are all laid side
by side, without distinction as to standing
in life or religious belief.

During the storm of Tuesday, the
schooner John Linthell of Eastport,
lumber laden and consigned to E. Baird,
Pachogue, was sunk on the flats in the
bay in New York. Capt. Kennelly was
ashore at the time, and started out to
his vessel in a yawl about the time the
squal came up. After the storm had
blown over, the yawl was found bottom
up, but no traces of Capt. Kennelly
could be found, and he had only one
arm, all hopes of his being saved have
been given up. His family at Charles-
town, Mass., was notified by his brother,
who is mate of the schooner. The ves-
sel will be a total wreck, as she is full of
sand and is breaking up.

A surprise party of the "King's Daugh-
ters" of Cooper's Mills and vicinity with
others of both sexes, assembled at the
residence of Dr. Johnson, Saturday, July
27th, to make a social call. The doctor
responded to the sentiment, "King's
Daughters," Rev. Mr. Collins gave recita-
tions in his usual interesting manner.
Regrets were expressed that the family
were soon to remove to Augusta. Sev-
eral of the ladies furnished music for the
occasion. A nice good ring was present-
ed to Mrs. Johnson by Mrs. Tibbets in
behalf of the order of the Silver Cup.
Barring the occasion of the visit, it was
a very pleasant social gathering.

Six years ago Good Will Home at East
Fairfield was established with one small
cottage and three boys. Now there are
five cottages and 75 boys, a large barn,
an office building, a new cottage to go
up this season, and no debts hanging over
the institution. Besides all this funds
are being rapidly subscribed for an indus-
trial school building. It is a grand work
which Rev. Mr. Hinckley has so success-
fully inaugurated and promises to grow
into one of the great institutions of New
England.

The Farmer received a call Wednesday
from Mr. E. H. Libby, Auburn, who was
in town representing the McCormick
Mowing Machine and Implement Co.
He reports large sales of these mowers.
Mr. Libby has been the faithful Secretary
of Androscoggin County grange for many
years, and the Farmer is indebted to him
for valuable reports of these monthly
gatherings. We trust they may be con-
tinued.

Edward C. Swett is sending out very
neat pamphlets containing press notes
of his lecture on "Picturesque Maine."
The pamphlet is illustrated with several
half-tone engravings of Maine scenery,
and is an attractive announcement of
Mr. Swett's lecture which should be en-
thusiastically received, not only because
of its possible effect upon the State but
also by reason of the graphic word paint-
ing of the lecturer.

At the present time about and some-
times more than 200 barrels of shocked
clams are shipped to the Hub by the
steamers of the Kennebec line every
week. The Kennebec river clams have
increased in popular favor wonderfully
within the past few years, and the com-
mission merchants and dealers of Boston
will buy all they can secure. This is an
industry of no mean magnitude.

Next week will occur the public "field
day" exercises arranged by several of the
leading county granges of the State, and
those outside as well as in, will be inter-
ested in the addresses and discussions.
Hayden Lake, Etna, Paris, Fryburg
and Winthrop will be centres of interest
to thousands. Read the programmes in
another column.

At last the Children's Aid Society of
Maine has purchased a home in Belfast
for poor and destitute girls, and it only
awaits the approval of the Governor and
Council before the work will be done.
The property purchased is on the North-
port avenue, one mile below the city,
and is valuable for this purpose.

Somehow the Dutch Belted Cattle
were left out of the premium list of the
New England Fair, and the officers an-
nounce that the same premiums will be
awarded this breed as is offered for other
breeds of cattle provided there are two
or more herds entered.

Advertising pays. Mr. R. O. Jones of
Winslow, who advertised bulls in our
columns, states that the animals have
been sold. The A. J. C. bull went to
Charles McCarty of Ellsworth, and the
Maine State bull to Willie J. Young
of Monville.

CITY NEWS.

Indeed I think I know why knots
Are always found in trees immense:
'Tis so that there may be some holes
For small boys in the baseball fence.

—The hay crop at the Hospital farm
falls off about one hundred tons from
last year. So much for dry weather.

—A new hydrant and water main is to
be put in by the Water Co. on the East
side, the hydrant being on Murray Hill
and the main on Florence street.

—James Dunn, an official lecturer of
the Keeley Institute, made an address in
Market Square, Monday evening, on
"Inebriety," before quite a large num-
ber of attentive listeners.

—The many friends of Prof. G. S.
Fletcher, State Inspector of Schools in
Massachusetts, are pleased to see him
upon our streets. He is spending a few
days with friends in the city.

—The city council has authorized the
purchase of an additional lot of land
adjoining that on which will be erected
the new City building. The price to be
paid is \$3302.50.

—The City Council has ordered the
building of a concrete sidewalk on
Chapel street from Western avenue to
Winthrop street, the work to be done
under the direction of the committee on
highways.

—The heavy shower of Friday and
rain of Saturday nights, while they
washed the streets badly, infused new
life into every growing thing, and
Sunday was one of the most delightful
days of the year. All nature is smil-
ing in a fresh dress of green.

—The assessors of Augusta have been
determining the number of male citizens
between the ages of 18 and 45, which are
subject to military duty according to
law, and find the number to be 2184. In
case of an uprising look out for the
home guard of the capital city.

—Where is the road machine? The
streets of Augusta are calling loudly for
a visit and a smoothing. Green street
between State and Grove would be a
disgrace to a plantation. The good roads
problem needs solution right here at
home.

—Excursions are all the rage, and men,
women and children are going in every
direction because the fares are low.
About the only ones who take comfort
are the few who remain quietly at home.
These trips are too often pleasure "ex-
cursions" not "excursions."

—Ex-Marshall Crawford has been
growing beets and parsnips for winter
use and naturally grieves to see them
destroyed by the lawfully protected
deer who help themselves freely. Some
time it may be as necessary to protect
the growing crops as the whims and
fancies of a few sportsmen.

—Dr. G. H. Brickett and wife arrived
home, Saturday, after a most delightful
three months' trip across the water.
Much of the time was spent in London
where the doctor attended hospital
work, taking a post-graduate course.
We will warrant that Augusta looked
good to them Sunday morning.

—Augusta is fast coming to be one of
the most attractive cities visited, "said a
well known business man lately. "The
past five years have completely changed
the appearance of the principal streets.
With its natural advantages and location
Augusta can easily be made a gem among
the cities of Maine."

—Commissioner Norton has been doing
a grand job for the foot passengers of
the city in laying so large a quantity of
concrete sidewalk. Thousands will bear
testimony to the thoroughness of the
work and the added pleasure of walking.
No one thing adds more to the attrac-
tiveness of the city. Let the same be
done at the street corners, and
driveways to dwellings, and the call for
repairs will not so soon be heard.

—Besides having a handsome lawn,
which is admired by all who are privi-
leged to look upon it, Mr. Charles E.
Nason, at his elegant home on Green
street, has a large garden in the rear
which he devotes to small fruits. He
has been luxuriating on cherries, straw-
berries and raspberries, and is now look-
ing forward to blackberries, of which he
has an abundance. It will be a pleasure
for any of us to slip in and take a few
quarts, at the proper season!

—Confirmation services were held at St.
Augustine's church, Monday, 21st June,
people of the average age of 14 years, be-
ing confirmed by Bishop La Fleche of
Three Rivers, Quebec. The church was
handsomely decorated with profusion
of flowers, and every seat was occupied
during the impressive ceremony. At
the close of the exercises, and escorted
by 100 members of the uniformed body
of St. John the Baptist Society, the
visiting clergymen were taken to the
new cemetery when the grounds were
consecrated according to the custom of
the church.

—In June, 1894, W. O. Wagner of this
city, forged a check on Frank Wise of
Gardiner, was arrested and lodged in
Kennebec jail, where he remained about
12 days, at the expiration of which he
was released, and was released. Upon
gaining his freedom he left town, and
when the case came before the Septem-
ber term of court, that year, Wagner
could not be found. His sureties have
been on the watch, and last week he was
captured in Louisiana and brought to
the substantial stone boarding
house on the hill, where he will

Horse Department.

Wm. Penn, at Detroit, Thursday, set a new mark for geldings, trotting in 2:07 1/2 in the 2.11 class.

At Nashua, N. H., Thursday, Alcantara Boy won the first two heats of the 2:30 race in 2:25 1/4 and 2:24 1/4, was second in the third, and third in the sixth heat and then distanced in the seventh.

In the Detroit, Mich., races, last week, the two-year-olds trotted in 2:18 1/2, and the 2:30 class, pacers, was won in straight heats, in 2:10 1/4, 2:10 1/4 and 2:10 1/4.

Horses were transferred from Rigby to Mystic, last week, and another week of fast time was the result. Maine horses did not show up, and most of the winners were westerners.

To-day if a horse should trot in 2:00 it would hardly provoke a ripple, and if the time was not repeated seven days in a week, it would become stale and without interest before ten days had passed. Such is life.

At the Blue Ribbon meeting at Detroit last Wednesday, Robert J. paced a mile in 2:02, the fastest of this season. While at Freeport, Ill., John R. Gentry defeated Joe Patchen in 2:04 1/4, the first half being in 59 1/2 seconds.

Geo. W. Leavitt said to the writer in the winter, that when the three-year-old Lambie by Jay Bird, arrived North and was ready for business, there would be some tall shooting, and it came at Detroit, last week, when the colt won in 2:14, 2:10 1/4 and 2:17. Somehow, Mr. Leavitt clings to the Jay Birds and hardly one has ever brought up from the blue grass region has failed to respond with a low record.

When a decision made in the judges' stand at night is revoked the next morning, and as a consequence one of the three, a man known for his integrity, leaves the stand and refuses to act longer, it looks as though there might be a chance for reform behind the bell. It is useless to cry out against the evils of the track, and talk about collisions with the pool box, until the judges' stand is lifted above criticism.

A gentleman who declared that he had no use for speed, but desired a first class road horse for comfort and style, was shown one of our Maine bred horses lately, and the first question asked was, "How fast is he?" Somehow men who are not interested in races, and desire the horse solely for the road, have become imbued with the craze, and consider speed the only standard. No wonder we advance so slowly in the road horse industry.

From this time on the days will be busy ones with horsemen. The clang of the bell will be heard nearly every day, and the records of the tracks interesting to breeders and owners. Aug. 8 and 9, the officers of Augusta track offer purses as follows:

August 8.
2:25 Class, trot and pace, purse, \$200.
2:30 Class, trot and pace, purse, \$150.
3:00 Class, trot and pace, purse, \$100.
August 9.
2:15 Class, trot and pace, purse, \$250.
2:27 Class, trot and pace, purse, \$200.
2:31 Class, trot, purse, \$150.
Extras will close Thursday, August 9.

Records made after July 30, no fair. Then comes Dexter the 12 and 13, Fairfield, 14 and 15th, and Pittsfield, 16 and 17, with large fields assured in every class. Following these come the fairs when horses out of the State will be seen upon our tracks. Every indication points to successful meetings everywhere.

Writers for some of our horse papers, who desire that somebody else shall do all their work, have lately taken up the old-time cry against secretaries, because the published score card does not carry a full record of the history of every horse, and all past performances. This is all right to a certain extent. It is the duty of the officers to furnish the breeding and name of every horse, but somebody should give the poor devils credit for hundreds of letters written which are never replied to, and scores of visits equally fruitless. If the owner returns the breeding as "unknown" or "untraced," it's a mighty difficult task for the secretary, unless the horse has a published history. Let the proper measure of criticism fall on the overworked secretaries of our tracks, who must take the kicks and curses with a smile, but let the owners and breeders understand that they have a task to perform, and information to impart.

Sitting on the grand stand lately at one of our trotting parks, it was interesting to listen to the conversation of breeders, great and small, as they sounded the praises of their horses and colts. Did they speak of size or conformation? Oh, no! Was any reference made to road service, or disposition? Oh, no! The only qualification named or asked about was possible speed. The thought of breeding the all-round, serviceable horse under such conditions is as impossible as to expect to pick figs from thistles. The two fields are not opening together. The two extremes desired are not compatible. Exceptional cases are to be found, but they are exceptional, and only confirm the rule. The road horse breeder of the future must get his mind filled with the road horse conformation and action, and seek first, last, and all the time for these qualifications. If added to these there is promise of something faster, so much the better, but the foundation for every day service must first be securely laid.

The standard with the race horse breeder is well expressed by one writer when he says "bred to nothing but horses of speed and reputation." Do the farmers of Maine accept this as good logic for them? We think not, and it only serves to illustrate the separation which must necessarily be kept in mind, and the importance of breeding for a purpose. The horse bred in these lines has greatest value when trained, educated, fitted for the track. He may be unsightly because of hoppers, weights and boots, but the ability to go insures value and earning capacity and that is

what is desired. Without the education track work and trainings, there is little value because promised speed has been set one side and performance takes its place. The standard around which the great mass should gather, is to breed to nothing but horses possessing size, substance, carriage, action, intelligence and good disposition, these qualities not to be accidental but a natural inheritance. Not a question of family necessarily but of individual worth, not of possible speed upon the track but certain worth in actual service upon the road. The dollars for the majority are in this direction not the other, that is the field for the specialist. The farmer who falls to breed this year misses an opportunity.

There was a fair attendance at the opening day's races at Foxcroft last Wednesday, 24th. The track was in good condition and the sport was very fair, although no very fast time was made. Following are the summaries:

2:20 TROT AND PACE—PURSE \$125.
Sally Girl, b. m., J. P. McLaughlin, 1 1 1
Westbrook, s. b. C. Edwards, 2 3 2
Cleveland Boy, b. g. W. E. Smith, 3 4 3
Quiver, b. g. B. Palmer, 4 5 4
Scud, b. k. S. F. Gentry, 5 6 5
Lionel, b. g. J. Chas. H. W. Hill, 6 7 6
Time—2:28 1/4, 2:29, 2:27 1/4.

2:50 TROT AND PACE—PURSE \$100.
Sally Girl, b. m., J. P. McLaughlin, 1 1 1
Nettie, b. m., Harry Lee, 2 3 2
Lady Forrest, b. m., J. B. Wheeler, 3 4 3
Little Alice, b. m., J. P. McLaughlin, 4 5 4
Josephine, b. m., S. T. Gentry, 5 6 5
Daisy, m. S. Norton, 6 7 6
Vouette, ch. f. m., W. S. Pratt, 7 8 7
Toulesbome, b. g. W. F. Humphrey, 8 9 8
Hoyt, b. b. E. L. Chas. H. W. Hill, 9 10 9
Time—2:41, 2:40, 2:41, 2:40 1/4.

Mystic Girl is by Mystic Withers, and owned by E. A. Parkman, Hallowell, and Saded H. is by Fearnaught, Jr., and owned by J. C. Horne, Waterville.

Second Day.

Summaries:
2:38 TROT AND PACE.
Elizabeth N. b. m., E. B. Nickerson, 1 1 1
Millet, b. g. H. Donald, Foxcroft, 2 3 2
Sally Girl, b. m., W. S. Humphrey, 3 4 3
Bradford, b. m., J. P. McLaughlin, 4 5 4
Old Mark, b. s. J. B. Wheeler, 5 6 5
Denver H. b. k. g. A. B. Chase, 6 7 6
Lenore, m. S. Gentry, 7 8 7
Harvey, b. m. S. T. Gentry, 8 9 8
Time—2:37 1/4, 2:36, 2:30.

2:25 TROT AND PACE.
Neid H. b. g. C. Edwards, Fairfield, 1 1 1
Elin, b. g. J. B. Wheeler, Bangor, 2 3 2
Ansel W. r. g. W. G. Morrill, Pittsfield, 3 4 3
Aldo, b. m., J. P. McLaughlin, 4 5 4
Cleveland Boy, b. g. W. E. Smith, 5 6 5
Esker, b. m., J. P. McLaughlin, 6 7 6
Lady Franklin, m. G. Pratt, 7 8 7
Elizabeth N. b. m., W. S. Pratt, 8 9 8
Time—2:27 1/2, 2:28 1/2, 2:27 1/2, 2:29 1/4, 2:28 1/4.

RACES AT BANGOR.

Thursday.
2:05 CLASS—PACER AND TROT—PURSE \$100.
Lionel, b. g. J. P. McLaughlin, 1 1 1
Belle P. ch. m. N. G. Gould, Old Town, 2 3 2
Aron, r. g. A. B. Buck, Old Town, 3 4 3
Neon, b. m. F. W. Hill, Bangor, 4 5 4
Wellington, g. H. Williams, Bangor, 5 6 5
Juguette, ch. m. J. P. McLaughlin, 6 7 6
Waterville, b. g. W. McKinnon, Bangor, 7 8 7
Glendale, ch. g. J. P. McLaughlin, Bangor, 8 9 8
Benjamin F. ch. k. T. McAlon, Bangor, 9 10 9
Time—2:34 1/4, 2:35 1/4, 2:34 1/4.

2:20 CLASS—PURSE \$125.
Dick West, b. k. s. Chris Toole, Bangor, 1 1 1
Rosa Victor, b. m. Charles J. Toole, Bangor, 2 3 2
Tough End, b. m. H. Williams, Bangor, 3 4 3
Whiteland, b. m. J. P. McLaughlin, Bangor, 4 5 4
Perkins, Great Works, 5 6 5
Harry C. b. g. C. C. Patterson, Bangor, 6 7 6
Selim, b. g. C. E. W. Brown, Bangor, 7 8 7
Red Hawk, b. s. Sunnyside Farm, Waterville, 8 9 8
Time—2:31 1/4, 2:32 1/4, 2:31 1/4, 2:32, 2:32, 2:35.

Friday.
2:35 CLASS—PURSE \$100.
Lucky Strike, b. s. L. Spencer, Old Town, 1 1 1
Mildred H. ch. f. D. E. Clement, Bangor, 2 3 2
Fanchon, ch. m. Thomas McAlon, Bangor, 3 4 3
Tommy, b. m. J. P. McLaughlin, Bangor, 4 5 4
Old Town, b. m. J. P. McLaughlin, Bangor, 5 6 5
Black Blonnie, b. k. E. F. Hill, Bangor, 6 7 6
Exeter, b. m. J. P. McLaughlin, Bangor, 7 8 7
Lionel, b. m. R. D. Waite, Fairfield, 8 9 8
Edmark, b. s. H. E. H. Moore, Bangor, 9 10 9
Maud B. m. Theodore Beaulieu, Old Town, 10 11 10
Aby Victor, b. m. J. P. McLaughlin, Bangor, 11 12 11
Selim, b. g. C. E. W. Brown, Bangor, 12 13 12
Time—2:34 1/4, 2:35 1/4, 2:34 1/4, 2:35 1/4, 2:34 1/4.

THE MORGANS.

Those whose recollections carry them back to the days of 1890, before the demand for cavalry service took from New England its grand old of Morgans, will readily accept this position taken by the Gazette:

"Are the Morgans road horses? They are. They cannot be excelled or equalled on the road. No road is too long for them. Many an old-time Morgan horse went a hundred miles from sunrise till sunset. They are free drivers, easy to manage, always ready to go and keep it up. I have heard it said that to sit up behind a fine Morgan horse, with plenty of style, a trappy gait, and with a little speed, and then to change and get up behind a long-legged, long-necked, long-eared, high-backed horse, is like changing from a passenger coach to a freight car. They cannot be equalled for fine, free drivers.

Are they farm horses? They are, and will be more so in years from now. Many are the farmers, who, for the past ten years have been breeding to Percheron and Clydesdale horses, and are now looking for a better class of horses, and finding them in the Morgans. They are easier kept in condition than the 1500 or 1000 lb. horse. They are better on a great many machines on a farm than a team weighing 1600 lbs. apiece, hitched to a mowing machine, or a threshing machine, or they do not sink into the ground as deep on a plow. On solid ground the big team might out-do them. Then, farther, after a hard day's work in the field, you cannot drive a heavy team to town in the evening, or they will be so tired that one-half to three-quarters of an hour without injury to them, as you can a good team of tough Morgans. It is my opinion, as well as the opinion of many others, that the type of the Morgan horse is the coming all-purpose horse of our great country.

What causes bad dreams is a question that has never been satisfactorily answered; but, in nine cases out of ten, frightful dreams are the result of imperfect digestion, which a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will effectually remedy. Don't delay—try it to-day.

"What a sensible fellow Dobbs is!" "Yes, he's so full of sorrow for the sorrow you feel when he tells you he cannot pay the \$10 he borrowed of you."

FRIENDLY FACES.

Beam Down Upon the Visitors at the National Museum.

Plaster Casts of Noted Persons and Queer Manikins of the Various Races—An Interesting Collection.

Some queer likenesses of human beings of many nationalities and countries have been collected in plaster by the scientists at the National Museum. In sizes these range from the heroic to miniature, the last class including a large number of dolls which illustrate the different races of mankind. The dolls of savages in this group are perhaps the most instructive of all. These, to savage people, are something more than toys, for with them the savage mothers instruct their offspring in the domestic and social customs of their people. They are told of the work done by sculptors at the museum in the construction of manikins.

The collection, says the National Tribune, includes a number of heads which have an interesting history. From one of the shelves there looks down a plaster mask of the late Joseph Francis. It is in one of the less-frequented corners, and attracts no attention from the thousands of visitors who pass through the building weekly. He was the inventor of lifeboats, and the museum has several valuable specimens of his invention. He was a friend of the museum, and the mask was taken only a short while before he died. The eyes are closed, and, just as in a death mask, there is a lack of expression.

A companion mask near that of Mr. Francis is one from Gen. Greely, the present head of the signal corps, distinguished for his travels in the far north. The reproduction of the features is well-nigh perfect, except for a slight distortion of the muscles, caused by the pulling down of the plaster. The mask is of the entire head, except the lower part, which is omitted, that the mask may be taken off without disfigurement. It was made by Theodore A. Mills, the sculptor, who has done considerable creditable work of this kind at the museum. He makes them very quickly, each occupying only about fifteen minutes.

One advantage in leaving off the lower part of the face is that it allows the person to breathe freely, and this part can be added afterward without disfigurement. Most sculptors, however, spread the plaster down over the lower part of the face, and insert straws in the nostrils to allow the subject to breathe. These masks, taken while the subject is in excellent health, are the best means known for preserving the features. Death masks are usually unsatisfactory, because the face is then usually emaciated and the eyes sunken. The expression there is far from satisfactory. Life would also be of great assistance to sculptors in molding busts and statues.

People visiting the museum sometimes marvel at the life-like proportions of the many lay figures which adorn the different collections. The scientists have acquired a great proficiency in this kind of work, and it is not far from the truth to say that close inspection of the delicately-formed hands and feet, as well as arms and lower limbs, would show intimate friends that prominent people in Washington have been utilized to grace the collections of Indian peoples, wild tribes of Borneo, and other races. That has come to be one of the penalties of being a sculptor's friend, for he will insist upon casts which will frame his manikins. The different parts of the body of a man or a woman can be taken separately, and then joined together with putty. A very lifelike effect is produced in this way. The only part of the body which cannot be taken in a cast is the abdomen, and this is because the breathing would interfere with the forming of the plaster.

The sculptor has to exercise much care in preparing his casts for living subjects. Take the hand as an example. It has first to be carefully oiled, that all the hairs may be smoothed down. If this were not done, they would become fastened in the plaster, and the process of taking off the mold would be little short of torture. The molds are cut open and sometimes broken in being taken off, but they can then be glued together with plaster is poured in, and the exact likeness of the hand obtained. The oil on the inside of the mold prevents the new plaster from adhering to it. There are several preparations for making casts of snakes, of which the museum has a large and extensive collection. For the dark or red color the plaster is poured in, and the exact likeness of the hand obtained. The oil on the inside of the mold prevents the new plaster from adhering to it. There are several preparations for making casts of snakes, of which the museum has a large and extensive collection. For the dark or red color the plaster is poured in, and the exact likeness of the hand obtained. The oil on the inside of the mold prevents the new plaster from adhering to it.

The collection of dolls at the museum is the largest in the world. Some of the Esquimaux dolls are probably the most valuable, and they certainly are instructive. Among these is a trick doll with a string attachment to move its head from one side to the other. One of these dolls is from Point Barrow, Alaska, and it is a fine specimen of driftwood which the natives of that region picked up on the beach. The dress of the doll is made of seal gut. Some of the dolls are made out of ivory, whole Esquimaux families interesting themselves during the long northern nights in doll manufacturing. The collection also includes many dolls of the Zuni Indians, who utilize them to teach their children religion.

Quick Retort of a Carpenter.
A carpenter sent to make some repairs in a private house entered the apartment of the lady of the house with his apprentice. "Mary," the lady called to her servant, "see that my jewel case is locked at once." The carpenter understood. He removed his watch and chain from his vest with a significant air and gave them to his apprentice. "John," he said, "take these right back to the shop. It seems that 'he house isn't safe!'"

Leather gets

hard and brittle—use Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and, both free, if you send enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—honest cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

Poultry Department.

A few rusty nails in the drinking dishes will be of service to the hens during the moulting season, or a very weak solution of sulphate of iron may be added. Either will help through the trying period.

If you have a brood of pure bloods, go over them carefully and single out a few of the hardest, most rugged ones, marking them for protection when butchering day arrives. Never kill the best though they be the heaviest. Improve the flock of '96 by wise selection of mates from that of '95.

One good feature of the poultry industry in Maine is the large increase of substantial yet inexpensive poultry houses to be seen upon the farms. These give the impression of a wise discrimination and a thought of permanence. Let these be extended. The larger the broods, wisely cared for, the louder the jingle of coin in the pockets of the breeders. Surely there is no more pleasing sound to a hungry man, or one who seeks to lift the mortgage. Let us have more hen houses, well stocked with selected layers.

RAISING GESE FOR THE LIVERS.

It was an archbishop of Strasburg, a native of Toulouse, who introduced in the district during the last century the rearing of the Toulouse geese for its value, says an English writer. In the region of the Garonne, the poorest of the humblest peasants rear every year a dozen geese, and fatten them on maize or millshorts. The goslings are brought up like the chickens and turkeys—members of the peasant's family. The geese are only reared for their liver; that, duly extracted, is sold, and the proceeds pay the rent. The flesh is kept by the family, and potted in melted lard, and this preserve enters into a variety of succulent dishes in the regions of Bordeaux, Pau, etc. The peasants flavor their cabbage soup with a little of it, and it is more liberally served at family fetes, and on holidays. The geese are kept confined and literally stuffed, until there follows a fatty degeneration of the liver, and just as this shows itself with the animal, and death is threatened, the bird goes to the block, and the liver, now developed into enormous proportions, goes to the epicure, who pays a fancy price for diseased liver.

PREPARE FOR EXHIBITION.
Although the broods are hardly away from the old hens, the time is at hand to prepare for the fall exhibitions. A little fitting and forcing work is here necessary. The exhibition is far from satisfactory. It is useless to expect to win honors or dollars with fowl or chicks picked at random from the flocks the day the entries close. Something more is necessary. The critical visitor looks to see something of finish in the birds as well as herds, and while blood may be in the birds, the external evidence in carriage, richness and gloss of feathers, cleanliness and attractiveness of parts, are all necessary to entitle one to the attention so willingly bestowed. All this means that the birds, old and young, want to be protected from the burning rays of the sun, provided with good shelter, liberally fed on more of fattening and oily food, and finally washed and dressed for company.

One breeder objected to the award on colts because what his would be if put in condition was not considered by the judge, and one writer declared that the rule of judging awarded the honors to the oat bin. Both were wrong. Stock must be taken as it is, not as it should or might be two months later, hence the importance of preparation. The best only should be shown, because the show ring and coops are the best advertisers possible, for the breeder and visitors judge of value as it is presented to them. So, then, prepare for the fall exhibitions. Don't miss one of the big fairs. They are the best educators of the year. Feed the birds to be shown upon a little more corn, a small per cent. of linseed meal and plenty of green grass. Let them have shady runs and an abundance of clean, dry straw in the pens, for by these ways will they put on a holiday appearance, and call forth words of admiration and praise.

THEN AND NOW.
There was a time when the raising of beef was an important industry in the eastern and middle states, but the chief production of beef in the west, the economy of getting it ready for market by the packing houses, and the use of refrigerators and cold storage houses, has revolutionized the beef business, and made its production in the east a minor and somewhat unprofitable business. Then, too, for some years, at Thanksgiving and Christmas time train loads of frozen poultry, among which turkeys have been conspicuous, have been sent from the west to eastern markets, which has proved no small factor in the line of competition for the eastern poultry raiser to contend against, though the condition of this western poultry and its quality have not always been of the best. Now, however, we appear to be on the eve of entirely new conditions. The great packing houses of the west have gone into the business of furnishing dressed poultry for eastern markets at all seasons of the year, just as they have been furnishing beef. Fowls are now being fattened by tens of thousands from the grain farms of the west, dressed, assorted, placed in cold storage, and shipped to the great markets of the east as desired. And the quality of the poultry is sure to be an improvement upon the average of western poultry heretofore, for the packing houses demand a good carcass, and the farmers are rapidly coming to see that it is for their interest to keep good stock, and as a consequence Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are increasingly in demand, these breeds being the best that can be found for quick growth and plump bodies.

What is to be the effect of this new condition upon the production of poultry in the east? Well, for one thing, it will simplify matters. It will make very distinct the line that will divide poultry raising for profit from poultry raising without profit. It certainly is not going

to pay to buy western grain at the greatly increased price which we have to pay for it when it reaches the east, and feed it to chickens to sell in competition with those raised on the cheap grain of the west, and fattened, perhaps, on the grain left in the grain fields. But there is one point in which the poultry raiser will have the advantage of the beef raiser in competition with the west—poultry can be raised and marketed in one season, and no winter feeding necessary. Where chickens can have a large range they can well-nigh get their own living in the summer, but to get the full benefit of this they must be hatched early. It is cheaper to feed them on grain when small, and give them a start so that they will have sufficient size to forage for themselves as soon as summer is at hand, than to get them out later and have to feed on grain late in the fall in order to get the necessary size for market. Chicks must be hatched early if they are to be got to a marketable size and weight before bugs, grasshoppers and other insects disappear. There is certainly small profit in growing chickens for market if they must be fed full rations of grain daily from start to finish. Get the chicks out early and rush matters when they are small.—N. Y. Tribune.

GOOD AS GOLD.

How Unused Railway Tickets May Be Redeemed at Slight Cost.
Some men with valuable unused railway tickets on their hands sell them to scalpers, while others go to the railway company that issued them and obtain their value in money. Most men, however, do neither, and accept the loss when the ticket is worth less than one dollar. Indeed, many men do not realize that railway companies stand ready to redeem unused tickets, even of small value, so that the companies must be richer by many thousands of dollars per year by reason of this neglect or ignorance.

Every railway ticket bears the name of the general passenger agent of the road issuing the same. It is a simple matter to inclose the ticket with a letter directed to the general passenger agent, asking him to refund the money paid, and explaining the reason why the ticket is left unused in the hands of the purchaser. It is courteous to inclose a stamped envelope in which the money may be returned.

When all these things have been done, says the New York Sun, the company usually acknowledges the receipt of the ticketholder's communication and promises to investigate the matter. The investigation consists in the proper identification of the ticket and a little bookkeeping to set all right in the accounts. Then the purchaser receives from the agent a check for the amount due, along with a letter requesting acknowledgment on the part of the recipient. That closes the transaction, and there is no material loss on either side.

Fertilizers for Fall Crops.

should contain a high percentage of Potash to insure the largest yield and a permanent enrichment of the soil.

Write for our "Farmers' Guide," a 142-page illustrated book. It is brim full of useful information for farmers. It will be sent free, and will make and save you money. Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

THE IDEAL ROAD HORSE.

IMPORTED French Coach Stations, Service Fee, \$50.00 to warrant, Gemare, Lothaire, Captain.

Size, substance, intelligence, good disposition, and unbounded courage guaranteed. Breed for a quick market. These Colts sell.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

COME AND SEE ME.

ELMWOOD FARM, Lewiston Junction, Maine.

J. S. SANBORN, PROPRIETOR.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HARNESS

and Bicycles, at Factory Prices. Work guaranteed and 20 to 40 per cent. saved. Our goods received the highest awards at the World's Fair, 1893. Our 1895 Mammoth Illustrated Catalogue is free to all. It shows all the latest styles and improvements and reduced prices. Send for it. J. S. Sanborn, Alliance Carriage Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Write to-day.

Curious Things.

CURIOUS TREES.

Several That Are Valuable, Gigantic and Historic.

The largest orange tree in the south is a gigantic specimen which grows out of the rich soil in Terre Bon, parish, Louisiana. It is fifty feet high and fifteen feet in circumference at the base. Its yield has often been ten thousand oranges per season.

The "talow tree" of China has a pith from one inch to two feet in diameter, according to the size of the tree, which is composed of a greasy wax, which is so highly volatile that it often catches fire spontaneously, consuming the tree to the very ends of its roots.

The largest oak tree now left standing in England is "Crowthor's oak," which is seventy-eight feet in circumference at the ground. The oldest tree in Britain is "Parliamentary oak," in Clipstone park, London, which is known to be fifteen hundred years old.

The largest apple tree in New York state is said to be one standing near the town of Wilson. It was planted in the year 1815, and it is on record that it once yielded thirty-three barrels of apples in a single season.

There are four hundred and thirteen species of trees found growing within the limits of the United States. The curiosity of the whole lot is the black ironwood, of Florida, which is thirty per cent. heavier than water. Well dried black ironwood will sink in water almost as quickly as will a bar of lead.

The "life tree" of Jamaica is harder to kill than any other species of wood growth known to arboriculturists. It continues to grow and thrive for months after being uprooted and exposed to the sun.

A CANINE CURIOSITY.

"Rover," a Big Newfoundland Tramp Dog, Put-in-Bay.

There is a Newfoundland dog at Put-in-Bay that is certainly a curiosity. His name is Rover and he is known at every house and hostelry on the island. Years ago he was named by Mr. Jay Cooke, the millionaire banker and owner of Gibraltar, the cliff-girt little island that nestles in the bosom of Put-in-Bay, having yet separated from its parent mother by a narrow line of shoals. Mr. Cooke had no use for Rover and gave him away when he was quite young to a family on the island of the name of Roefling. In the course of time, says the Buffalo Commercial, the Roefling family moved away and Rover, who had grown into fine proportions, was left alone without a master. Several times attempts were made to domesticate the brute, but they were of no avail. He either would not forget his old master or else had determined to be true to his name and lead a roving life. At any rate, for the past three or four years Rover has been the tramp dog of the island, without any home. Everybody likes him, and there is not a child that does not save a piece of meat or crust of bread. He makes the rounds from house to house, and always seeks the kitchen door first. He is round, fat and sleek, and lives on the fat of the land and the common property of the island.

A WONDERFUL AUTOMATON.

It Took Its Inventor Twenty-Seven Years to Build It.

In the year 1770 the most wonderful automaton that has ever been constructed was exhibited at Exeter exchange, London. This automatic wonder represented a country gentleman's house, and was of such intricate and elaborate construction that no one disbelieved the claim of the exhibitor when he declared that he had worked twenty-seven years in perfecting it. It showed the regulation English country house, with parks, gardens, cascades, temples, bridges, etc., besides over one hundred appropriately clad human figures in the gardens, on the bridges, chopping wood, and at various building operations. In the park were several deer moving naturally about and four horses and a coach following the meandering road. Besides the above the figures of boys were seen fishing from the bridges, while a boat load of ladies and gentlemen regularly rowed across an enlargement in the brook, much to the consternation of the natural-looking figures of geese and ducks which were paddling about in the water. The whole of these animate and inanimate figures were inclosed in a space only four and a half feet square.

The difference in valuation of property at the last census was very remarkable. In some states the assessment was no more than twenty-five per cent. of the real value of the property, while in other cases it is believed to have been as high as the selling price.

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IMPORTED French Coach Stations, Service Fee, \$50.00 to warrant, Gemare, Lothaire, Captain.
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CURIOUS TREES.
Several That Are Valuable, Gigantic and Historic.

ORIN DOUGLASS & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Butter, Cheese and Eggs,
8 North Market St., Boston, Mass

CANCER CURED

—AND A—
LIFE SAVED
By the Persistent Use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"I was troubled for years with a sore on my knee, which several physicians, who treated me, called a cancer, assuring me that nothing could be done to save my life. As a last resort, I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after taking a number of bottles, the sore

began to disappear and my general health improved. I persisted in this treatment, until the sore was entirely healed. Since then, I use Ayer's Sarsaparilla occasionally as a tonic and blood-purifier, and, indeed, it seems as though I could not keep house without it."—Mrs. S. A. FIELDS, Bloomfield, Ia.

AYER'S

The Only World's Fair Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Pills Regulate the Liver.

CITY OF AUGUSTA.

Collector's Notice

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the taxes assessed on the polls and estates of the city of Augusta for the year 1895, were committed to J. R. Townsend, Collector, on the 21st day of June, 1895. That by a vote of the City Council of said city, said taxes are due and payable to said collector on or before the 20th day of August, 1895, and interest will be added to said taxes remaining unpaid September 20th, 1895.

J. R. TOWNSEND, Collector.
Augusta, June 22, 1895.

Not a Whole One Only a Piece

May cause you an illness of several weeks, eaten when you are bilious.

DON'T BE BILIOUS

It is unnecessary. The True "L. F." Medicine (or Bitters) cures biliousness, constipation, or simple indigestion.

It costs but 35c. for 60 doses. Remember, ask for "L. F."

There Must Be Something In It

remarked a frisky young horse as he picked himself up after a brief argument with his COILED SPRING FENCE. Every inventor who comes to the conclusion and end of the truth of our claim for Elasticity.

JONES SCALES THE CHEAPEST THE BEST FOR FREE CATALOGUE

JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N.Y.

CUTLER'S Pocket Inhaler

Handy as a knife, and it is free from all danger. Do not send money or stamps in letters. \$1; by mail, \$1.10. For sale by W. L. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, 12129 N. 402 Michigan St., Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the subscriber has been appointed Executor of the last will and testament of WILLIAM G. BINGHAMTON, late of Vassalboro, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs. All persons, there, having demands against the estate, are requested to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

EDWIN C. BARROWS, 397
July 8, 1895.

The tenth annual reunion of the 26th Me. Regimental Association, will be held at Northport campground, Aug. 13th.

If stormy the 13th, at Memorial Hall, Belfast, the next fair day. You are requested to be present with your family. Business meeting at 10.30 A. M. Company roll call 11.30. Picnic dinner. Hotel accommodation for those who wish at 1.15 P. M. Campfire at 7.30 P. M. Address by the President, F. S. Walls. Speaking by prominent speakers and comrades. Good music will be furnished. Any member knowing the death of a comrade since Aug. 1, 1895, please notify Secretary by card of the time and place of death. One fare tickets for members and friends will be sold Aug. 12th and 13th, good until the 17th, by Maine Central R. R., Bangor & Ansonia R. R., Bangor & Bar Harbor Steamboat Co., between Belfast and Castine, Bangor and Boston boats on the bay and river landings, but from Boston regular fare. One fare tickets sold Aug. 12 and 13.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache.

A pleasant laxative. All Druggists.

Items of General News.

The city water works building at Ironton, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, Wednesday. Loss, over \$100,000.

Rev. Edward Beecher, brother of the late Henry Ward Beecher, died at his home, 181 Madison street, Brooklyn, N. Y., early Sunday morning aged 92 years.

Peter F. Rothmel, the noted artist, died at Philadelphia, Sunday, aged 78 years. The celebrated of his paintings is the "Battle of Gettysburg."

Over 250 cases against about 100 persons charged with selling oleomargarine, were discontinued in Pittsburgh, Pa., on agreement of all parties concerned.

The committee on accommodation has already made provision for the reception of 20,000 knights, at the coming convocation in Boston, next month, leaving about 200 commodore yet unheard from.

By the death of Mrs. Nellie L. Gay of Loomis, N. H., Dartmouth College received \$30,000, as provided for in the will of her mother, the late Mrs. Sophronia C. Thompson, late of Lyme, N. H.

Jim Corbett, the pugilist, was severely injured at Asbury Park, Wednesday, while bicycling, by a collision with a street car which was badly bruised, his right arm injured and his leg out.

The accountant who was employed by the city of Eau Claire, Wis., two months ago, to examine the books of ex-Treasurer C. H. Greene, has completed his investigation. The result shows a shortage of \$45,000 or \$15,000 more than was supposed.

The unusual rise in the Red river in Louisiana is causing great anxiety to the farmers of the valley. The high water that passed Fulton, Ark., during the week following July 15, is reported to have caused much damage by overflowing the lowlands in southwestern Louisiana.

A railroad accident by which twelve persons lost their lives, and 25 more or less seriously injured, occurred Friday, near St. Brience, France. The train was heavily laden with pilgrims returning from the shrine of St. Dauray, and in some manner not explained, was thrown from the track and several cars wrecked.

Gen. Salcedo, commanding the first district, reports that Major Garrido had a sharp battle with the insurgents at Perseverancia, Cuba, in which 50 rebels were killed, and a number of arms and some ammunition captured. A large quantity of arms, ammunition, provisions, etc. Gen. Martinez Campos has arrived in Manzanillo in good health.

Of the 15,000 tailors employed in New York, Brownsville and Brooklyn, July 12, 12,000 are on strike. Mayor Schoonhoven, one of the organizers of the United Garment Workers, called the men out Saturday night. The strikers demand 50 hours instead of 50 a week's work, the employment of none but union men and the total abolishment of the sweating system. Later news report that all the demands of the strikers have been granted.

Fire at Washington, D. C., Wednesday, destroyed the building of the Young Men's Christian Association on York Avenue, with all its contents. The fire spread from the rear of the building to that occupied by C. C. Bryan as a grocery store, and thence to James B. Lamm's hardware store. Bryan's grocery store, valued at \$20,000, is a total loss; fully insured. Lamm's loss will be confined to hardware on the top floor. The Y. M. C. A. building is insured for \$35,000.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern train, No. 27, going west in charge of Conductor and engineer Tiersan, was held up and robbed at Reese, a small station 38 miles west of Toledo, Ohio, at 12.40 Wednesday morning. They had pulled into a blind siding to allow a special train to pass, when the train was ambushed by six masked men who, at the point of revolvers, compelled the express messenger to unlock the safe and deliver the money. The amount taken from the car is not known, but is estimated by express officials at \$5,000.

Authentic advices have been received that Martin B. Hall, who left San Diego, Cal., June 1st, for Phoenix, Arizona, was found dead thirty miles from Kingman, a few days ago, together with three bodies of other men who left Kingman for one of the mining camps in that part of the country. The bodies were found as they lay on the men met their death, only the fact that they had been fouly murdered. This was plainly seen by the condition of the bodies, which were horribly mutilated, and the heads of all of them crushed in.

A serious condition of affairs exists in the American negro colony at Tabasco, Mexico. Mr. Sparks, the United States consul at Piedras Negras, on Wednesday sent a telegram on the subject to the State Department. Mr. Sparks says the negroes left the colony in a body and came to the United States, and are now under the surveillance of Mexican soldiers. Some of those in camp are afflicted with contagious diseases, and altogether their condition is deplorable.

The colonists are from Georgia, Alabama, whence they emigrated after being given glowing accounts of the fertility and fruitfulness of the concession granted their organizer, a negro, by the Mexican government. No action in the matter has been taken by the State Department yet.

Tuesday afternoon, 23d, and two companions were seen and recognized by Deputy Sheriff Allen a few miles from Hennessey, Ok. They were in a wagon, all heavily armed and heading south. Allen called to them, and they stopped. Five men and by fast riding headed the gang of three miles southeast of Sheridan, at which place they ambushed themselves at a turn in the road where it was heavily timbered. When the desperadoes came in sight the officers cried, "Hands up." The response was a volley of bullets. A desperate fight ensued in which Bandit Yeager was shot through the heart and the two others were wounded. One of the posse, George W. Hays, received a Winchester bullet in the left shoulder. At 11.30 o'clock, the dead and wounded were brought to Hennessey. The wounded men refused to give their names.

July 28th an accident in which one hundred and forty soldiers perished occurred on a railroad running from Kobe, Japan, to Osaka. A train of twenty-three cars was conveying to the latter city four hundred Japanese soldiers returning from China. A heavy storm was raging, and as the train was running against a sea wind, which the tracks were laid at hand to do so. Some of the men managed to get out of the cars, and while they were in the water, were dashed to death against the wall.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. A pleasant laxative. All Druggists.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Wheat Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Markets.

REPORT OF WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.)
LIVE STOCK YARDS, July 30, 1895.
AT BRIGHTON.

Maine Drivers.

F. L. Howe, 3 13 2 37
D. H. Holt, 13 32 60
Libby Bros., 13 32 60
W. L. Smith, 13 32 60
H. M. Lowe, 13 32 60
Thompson & Hanson, 28 11 25
P. A. Barry, 15 4 20

THE AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON YARDS.

Cattle, 2,634; sheep, 10,600; hogs, 21,029; calves, 1,814; horses, 690.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 97; sheep, 2; hogs, 37; calves, 20; horses, 90.

LIVE STOCK EXPORTS FOR OLD ENGLAND.

Exports from Boston during the week 2,677 head of cattle, 12c; dressed weight at London on cattle 11c; dressed weight at Liverpool 11c; sheep at 13c.

HOW WE FOUND THE MARKET.

The total of cattle sufficient for all emergencies, with a fair amount for export. Western cattle are well developed in quality, very comely beasts; many are the no-borned and fat, about 1000 head intended for the home market. Market prices on cattle not firm at 4c; calves or sheep and lambs unchanged; supply has run up heavy in the thousands and bought fairly well in the west. Country lots, sheep 2 1/2c; calves, 4c; fat hogs, as far as western are concerned, remain unchanged, while northern dressed are 1/2c decline, and slow of sale. A fair demand at 1/2c; dressed weight, or 5/8c; live weight. Milch cows would find up some 300 head, and quality varying so that prices range from \$20 to \$45; fancy cows, \$45 to \$70. The demand quite fair for extra grades.

At special sale of Kentucky horses the range in price was \$740 down to \$175, all trotters and few bad. Common grades \$55 to \$75. Chunks, \$100 to \$125. Coaches, \$130 to \$145. Heavy draft, \$125 to \$275.

Live Poultry.—Supply equal to 2 tons, with old fowl 10c; chickens 15c. lb.

SALES OF MAINE STOCK.

W. H. Howe sold 31 calves averaging 120 lbs. at 6c; 7 milch cows at \$40; 100 per head. F. L. Howe sold 240 live weight, 2870 lbs. at 4 1/2c. H. M. Lowe sold 18 calves averaging 110 lbs. at 5 1/2c; 2 fancy cows at \$50 each. Thompson & Hanson sold 18 calves, 2000 lbs. at 5 1/2c; 28 hogs at 5c. Libby Bros. sold 60 calves, averaging 120 lbs. at 5 1/2c; 13 hogs at 5c. lb. live weight. M. D. Holt sold 31 calves, best at market, weighing 4500 lbs. at 6 1/2c; 13 milch cows. He happened at market without his 13 milch cows being tested at home, and sold them subject to test, and the keeping over one week, for \$35 a head; some were worth considerable more than that figure.

REMARKS.

Great preparations will soon be made to receive the Knight Templars in Boston. A great gathering of people will collect in the city, the latter part of August. A sight that Boston has never seen, and lots of money will be spent for men and beasts. Butchers will soon be on the alert, to stock up well and be ready for any emergency. Now is the time that every dealer should interview the butchers as to what they want and average ahead for speedy delivery. The markets are in as thriving condition as could be expected for latter part of July.

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of skilled judgment in the stand. Aug. 8th and 9th should call out the crowds.

Saturday's Fort Fairfield Trot.

2.45 CLASS.

Endora, b.m., by Edgar, 2 3 1 1 1
Mattie C. (p) ch m, 1 1 5 5 5
Fountain, ch m, 1 1 5 5 5
Nokomis, b. g., 1 1 5 5 5
Robt. Ingalls, b. g., 1 1 5 5 5
Harry, b. g., 1 1 5 5 5
Kumby, b. u., 1 1 5 5 5
Time—2:39 1/2, 2:38 1/2, 2:37 1/2, 2:43.

2.30 CLASS.

Julius Robbins, (p) ch g., 1 1 1
Sella (p) b. g., 1 1 1
Harry, (p) b. g., 1 1 1
Time—2:31, 2:25, 2:25.

FRIZE RACE ASS.

Julius Robbins, (p) ch g., 1 1 3 2 1
Tony, ch m, 1 1 3 2 1
Prince P. g., 1 1 3 2 1
Time—2:28 1/2, 2:27, 2:30 1/2, 2:29, 2:30.

ACCIDENTS.

What came near resulting in a bad accident occurred last week on the farm of Hudson Brown, Northport. He was working with two horses in the field and had left them, going a short distance when they became frightened and ran across the field, smashing the machine into "amithereens" and breaking some of the harness, but in no way injuring the horses or Mr. Brown, who was very lucky in getting off without losing more than his machine.

William Miller, while laying at his home at Hermon Pond, was driving in from the field Wednesday morning upon a load, when the forward wheels of the cart went into a rut, throwing him upon a pile of rails. His hip was fractured and he was otherwise badly injured.

A few days ago S. B. Prescott of St. Albans, with his wife and three children, started to go to Portland with a horse and two seated wagon. When about a half mile from home the horse commenced kicking and plunging. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott both jumped from the horse, who fell, striking his head on the ground. The children were in the carriage but about a half mile, the children screaming all the time. Their cries attracted the attention of a number who stopped the horse and the children were taken out all right, with the exception of the child. It was a very narrow escape.

F. C. Norton who is employed by C. W. Rogers at his store close to the bridge, was near the C. R. R. freight depot, when the freight wagon, which was carrying a load of hay, started to run away. The horse ran madly up Commercial street until he reached a hydrant near Kimball Brothers store, when the wagon struck it and threw the driver, F. C. Norton, striking his head on a stone and injuring him severely. He was unconscious for some time.

Miss Patty Rose of Calais, a lady nearly 90 years of age, fell down four steps, broke her wrist and dislocated the elbow of her right arm.

Mrs. Susanah Michael of New Limerick, met with a severe and painful accident the other evening. She slipped and fell down stairs, breaking her shoulder bone and knocking out the lower front teeth, besides receiving several face bruises.

Mrs. Hescock, wife of Rev. G. B. Hescock of Monson, was thrown from her carriage Wednesday by the shying of a skittish colt, and one leg was broken below the knee, and the bones of the leg were fractured.

Eugene, the nine-year-old son of Joseph Blodgett of Orono, fell from a moving car, about which he and others were playing, the car passing over one foot and bursting one side from toe to heel.

Mr. S. B. Smith, of Bangor, was unloading hay at his barn Tuesday afternoon with a horse fork, a rib in the roof of the barn to which the fork was attached, gave way and fell, striking Arthur B. Abbott who was on the rack and saddle, and who fell, fracturing his leg which he died Friday night. Young Abbott was the only son of Mrs. Ada Abbott, a widow residing at Cooper's Mills. His age was sixteen years and three months.

Friday, James S. Walter of Wadsworth, the well known dealer in agricultural implements, was severely injured while raking hay with a horse rake. In some way he was thrown from the machine, his right leg being fractured, and his ankle and fracturing one of the bones.

A twelve year old son of Jerry Page of Perkins, fell out of an apple tree and dislocated his elbow.

Charles Hawkes fell and broke his ankle, Saturday afternoon, while working in the tin shop of Hawkes & Whiting, Mechanic Falls. Mr. Hawkes broke his other leg only a few years ago.

A. G. Page, Jr., of Bath, who has been spending a few days at his summer cottage at Popham Beach, stopped off the sidewalk there, Saturday night, and fell a distance of nearly fifteen feet, fracturing his collar bone.

Early Tuesday morning, as Alexander Reno was walking by the track in the Maine Central yard at Waterville, he was struck by the engine on the morning freight train from Waterville to Skowhegan. It was reported that his back and several ribs were broken and that he was injured seriously about the head.

His injuries are too serious to give facts.

William H. Casperson of Camden, N. J., a painter, fell from the new Cooper cottage, Southwest Harbor, Tuesday, twenty feet, and was badly injured. A terrible and probably fatal accident occurred at Fairfield, Tuesday afternoon, Joe Sawyer, while at work in the shop, was struck by a large knife that flew from the mauling machine, which was being run at a high speed. The knife went through the abdomen about two inches long, perforating the intestines.

A very sad drowning accident occurred in Palermo, Sunday. Edgar G. Marden, who had suffered considerably from the heat, went in bathing with a companion. When he was about halfway across the water, he was struck by a large log, and he was unable to get out. Marden was dead when he was brought up. He was 23 years of age and leaves a widow.

Four persons were baptized at Bradley, recently, under the ministrations of the Second Adventists.

There is no pain that Pain-Killer will not stop. Colic, cramps, toothache, earache, sprains, cuts, burns, bites and stings, all yield to its magic. A record of more than fifty years proves that

One thing is certain

PAIN-KILLER

kills pain

Keep Pain-Killer constantly on hand—you can never know when it will be needed.

The quantity has been doubled, but the price is still 25 cents. Imitations and substitutes may be offered you—look out. The genuine bottle bears the name—Perry Davis & Son.

Married.

In Addison, July 20, Horace C. Noyes to Mrs. Myrtle Andrews, both of Jonesboro.

In Amherst, July 3, William H. Dunham to Miss Gertrude Adams of Eddington.

In Auburn, July 18, Harry W. Douglas to Miss Etta M. Hill.

In Boston, Mass., July 20, Harry E. Blanchard to Miss Eva M. Turner, both formerly of Waterville.

In Belfast, July 20, Henry K. Gurney to Miss Marie A. Sanborn